McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Judge West knows now how much easier it is to put your foot into it than it is to get it out again.

—Mr. Springer is opposing Mr. Randall with great unanimity, and Mr. Randall's prospects are brightening.

—The disturbing influence of Stanley Matthews in politics is about to pass away like a troubled dream.

—"The quicker the New York Republicans stop growling, and get to work, the better chance will they have of defeating the ring ticket," says the "Tribune."

—Of the papers which led in the warfare that drove the Ohio Republicans into a false position, only one of them has now eyesight enough to perceive even a glimmer of the truth.

—It is considered as dangerous in New York to put an institution into the hands of a Receiver as to let it remain in the hands of the thieves who robbed it. The Receiver is as bad as the thief.

—The New York "Tribune" tries to blame the result upon the "financial heresies" of the Republicans; but the Democrats were still more heretical than the Republicans, so that *that* excuse will not answer.

—While the Republicans of Pennsylvania cannot extract much comfort from the Ohio returns, it by no means follows, says the "North American," that a cause is lost because the first line of skirmishers has been repulsed.

—It *doesn't* seem as if the German vote of Cincinnati had been secured by the appointment of a German to the Cabinet—that's a fact. There must be a screw loose in the arrangement somewhere.

—There is no sign that the Ohio clerks reached home in time to vote. If there had been as much trouble taken to get out the voters who were at home, as there was to get the clerks there, the result might have been different.

—Mr. Hendricks frowns down all allusions to himself as a possible President. He seems to have discovered at last, that a candidate who gets into the field first is pretty sure to get out of it first, too, when the nominating begins. Experience will tell.

—The Newark Charter election, in New Jersey, which was held on the 9th, resulted in the election of Henry J. Yates, Rep., as Mayor, by a vote of 9,067 to 8,680 for Pine, Dem., and 1,549 for Wardell, Workingmen's. The Republicans carried nine of the fifteen wards.

—The prospect for a split in the Democratic party is not brilliant. The rulers of that organization now stay at home and never fail to support the ticket. They vote early and often, and they never become weary. The new party prophet should consider these qualities and shut up shop.

—The Eastern Democrat doesn't seem to be especially enthusiastic about the party's victory in Ohio. He has a suspicion that it is not a very desirable triumph which sends George H. Pendleton to the Senate, and thrusts to the front, as the National creed of the party, one of the worst platforms ever concocted.

—One of the worst misfortunes which has happened to the President lately is a cordial indorsement from Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans, of Indiana. Uncle Jimmy doesn't say much, but he talks as if he would be willing to "pass" the President's "cattle" through "Iugeany," if he had the opportunity, so great is his respect for him.

—The Hayes Republicans fired off their battery, and George William Curtis found his tongue for the first time since Conkling's speech, on Wednesday night. There was nothing in the demonstration, we venture, that will disturb Conkling. The sound of horns has not a depressing effect, particularly when coming from New York city, and the sort of Republican element that allows its elections to be run by counters without protest. Out in the State of New York, where Republicanism means something, they do not get up meetings for the gush of Curtis. But it is all right. They have had their say, and can now sit calmly down and let Tweed's successors count the vote of the city so as to emphasize the worthlessness of the Republican vote in that city.

The Ohio Election.

Whatever causes may be assigned for the Republican defeat in Ohio, one thing is certain, that the defeat is a pronounced one, and Republicans must assume the responsibility of it. A variety of causes for the Democratic triumph in Ohio are given, most of which spring from the peculiar standpoint of the person or locality from whence they spring, and are wholly foreign to the true cause. Two great facts stand out in bold relief as the real cause of Republican humiliation in Ohio. First, the want of effective organization, and the apathy and indifference of the Republicans as to the result; second, a repetition of the old fraud of side and independent tickets, advocated by the Democrats until the day of election, and then forsaken by them, who wheel into line on the morning of the election and vote the straight-out Democratic ticket, while the independent-spirited Republicans adhere to the new movement, and do worse than waste their strength and influence by putting their worst political enemies into power.

The cause of the apathy of the Republicans in Ohio may be attributable to the policy of the President, or it may not; but so far as Pennsylvania is concerned it is a matter of little moment, because Ohio, when left to herself, without the management of some of her sister States, has always fallen into the hands of the Democracy.

The Republicans must buckle on their armor and go into the fight resolved to maintain the record of the old Keystone, as the anchor of Republicanism in the nation. It will not do for Republicans to suffer defeat in Pennsylvania because of inactivity, nor because they suffer themselves to be duped by any plausible theory or independent movement which is stimulated and advocated by the Democracy. The Democracy are encouraging the Labor and Greenback movement because they expect to use it as a stepping stone to power. They encourage it because they hope and believe it will absorb Republican votes alone, knowing full well that, however much Democrats may cry Labor Reform and Greenback, they will on the day of election refuse to vote as they cry and stick to the straight-out ticket, and then chuckle because they have duped unthinking Republicans, just as they did in 1875 by the Temperance ticket. Will the Republicans of Centre county suffer themselves to be duped by the Democracy in this way? We are assured they will not.

If the Republicans of the State contribute to the election of the Democratic ticket this fall on their free trade platform, it will signal the utter prostration of all our manufacturing industries in the State. A desperate effort will be made to repeal our present tariff this winter by Congress, and if the old Keystone endorses the effort now being made by electing the Democracy on its free trade platform, then the moral force of the old Keystone will give an impetus to the repeal of the tariff, which now is only sufficient to maintain our iron industries in moderate activity.

The success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania this fall means the restoration of the Democratic party to national power and control in 1880. With its enthronement, we will not only have free trade to the detriment of our industries and the enforcement of a great increase of idle labor, but we will, without doubt, have to meet and resist the question of the assumption of the Rebel debt. Let the Republicans of Centre county stand fast and be not deceived with the hope of good times speedily realized through the agency of the Democratic party. It has been the party of opposition to paid labor, and is so still, and any movement that places or aids it into power must act injuriously upon the very agency that elevates it. In Ohio the Labor party, by defeating the Republicans, secured to itself the paltry victory of three members of the Legislature, while it gave to the Democrats a majority of about forty on joint ballot.

Let us, then, again appeal to the Republicans to arouse, go to work and be true to their Republicanism, and we will hold the old Keystone by a good majority in November next.

District Attorney.

The voters of Centre county have but one officer to vote for this fall, and that one is an office that calls for honesty and ability as much or more than any other office within the gift of the people. It is not a political office, therefore party considerations should not influence the voter in his choice. We have two candidates presented for our suffrage—Clement Dale and D. F. Fortney. Both of these men are well known throughout the county, and both have made a record. Mr. Dale is known as an upright, honest man, square in all his dealings, true to all his obligations; all who have dealings with him have always found that their money was safe in his hands, that their business was promptly attended to. At the last term he was called upon by the court to defend some important cases, showing that he has the respect and confidence of the presiding judge. That he is the man that should be elected this fall, all that know him will admit without question. Mr. Fortney has also made a record, and most, if not all, the people know what it is, and if they do not the records of the Prothonotary's office will give them all the necessary information. Every voter should be sure to vote for the best man; we are all alike interested in this matter, and for a county office we have the opportunity to find out the individual character of every candidate. What we want is honest men in our local offices, and we should not allow our party zeal to blind us to our own interests. There is no office within the gift of our people that is capable of more abuse. Costs can be made needlessly to the amount of thousands of dollars by a man that is so straitened by circumstances, or who is inclined to abuse his privilege for the sake of making money. All this comes out of the tax payer, Democrat and Republican alike; therefore all are interested alike in the election of a man whose character is above reproach. Clement Dale is that man, and we call upon the voters of Centre county, without regard to party, to rally to his support in November next.

How remarkably strange it is that Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Hon. Henry C. Carey, and statesmen of that class, who are the recognized authors and supporters of the Greenback, Currency and interconvertible bond financial policy, do not identify themselves with the Independent, Labor and Greenback movement, but are loyal in their adherence to and support of the Republican State ticket. They do so because they well know that the independent movement, although encouraged by the Democracy, will be a cheat and a fraud upon the Republicans, and the Democrats will use it to place themselves into power, and the Democrats in power means free trade, and hard money, and a long continuance of further depression in business, and suffering among our laboring people. They also know that the only party that will ever successfully adjust the labor difficulties, is the Republican party, and they therefore adhere to it. Men who have at heart the real welfare of our industries and our laboring people will do well to ponder this fact.

Is there anything to be gained by a laboring man voting an Independent, Labor and Greenback ticket, when he knows by so doing he can only put into power the Democratic party, which is the party of *free trade*, and opposition to the protection of American industry?

THERE is a man running for office in this county who, once upon a time, was a tax collector. When he settled his duplicate there was a defalcation of several thousand dollars. A judgment was obtained against him, and the judgment is not satisfied yet. It remains to be seen if the people prefer a man of that kind to a man whose record is clear—who never appropriated other people's money to his own use.

The Late Elections.

A week ago yesterday State elections were held in Ohio and Iowa. Ohio went Democratic by 23,000 majority, and Iowa Republican by 46,000 majority. The Senate will stand 38 Republicans to 12 Democrats. The House stands: 70 Republicans, 24 Democrats, 2 Greenbackers and 4 to hear from; of the latter, two at least will be Republicans, making the Republican majority, on joint ballot, 72. The total vote of Jessup, Prohibition, was about 8,000. In Ohio the Democrats have got a majority in the Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Sherman. Geo. H Pendleton is considered the strongest candidate, and his nomination is thought quite probable. In Ohio, to be sure, there were four or five sets of tickets, representing all sorts of isms and notions, and, as usual, got their support from the Republican ranks. The Democrats, while ostentatiously aiding the "good cause" of all the aforesaid isms and the like, voted solid for their own ticket on election day, as they always do. Aside from the drain which these "issues" made from the Republican ranks, a great many Republicans, from sheer apathy and discontent with the administration's policy, stayed at home. In one place four hundred Republicans missed their first vote since the war. The communistic speech made by the Republican candidate for Governor on the day of his nomination cost him many votes—the balance of the ticket was voted, but his name was scratched. The falling off in the Republican votes were heaviest in the strongest Republican districts, and the dissatisfaction with the President's Southern policy has been deepest in the Western Reserve.

Chairman Wilson's Address.

We call special attention to the address of Hon. William P. Wilson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, in another column. It is a manifesto from the right source at the right time, and has the right ring. It shows the result of faithful officials in the administration of the public affairs to be a reduction in the State indebtedness of 27,000,000 of dollars in the first sixteen years, and at the same time a release of all real estate from State taxation.

It also shows the importance and necessity of maintaining in office those who have proven themselves honest and efficient, and what is to be done on the part of Republicans to continue a faithful administration of public affairs in this State. In short the address is sound, sensible, and to the point. It covers the necessity and requirements of the present campaign, and shows that Chairman Wilson fully comprehends the situation, and is determined to leave nothing undone to maintain the proud Republican record of the old Keystone State.

The address is well worthy a careful perusal, and should be read by all, and all Republicans should heed and act upon its suggestions.

EVERY voter in the county should inquire into the merits of the claims of the two men who are presented to them for their suffrages, at the coming election, for the office of District Attorney. There is a marked difference in the characters of these two men—there is a wide difference in their ability to do right, and act for the interest of the tax payer. Every thought, action, and impulse of Clement Dale would be to act justly, and to do nothing that could be construed into a wrong. He is a young man of ability and means; he would, under no circumstance, have any incentive to do anything but right. There will be no danger of his returning bills just for the purpose of making costs which the county would have to pay. He would administer the duties of his office with ability and credit to himself and to the county whose servant he would be. We, therefore, hope that every voter will investigate this matter without prejudice. If they do, we are sure all honest men will come to the same conclusion we have and support honest Clement Dale. In these degenerate times it almost seems as though honesty was a rare virtue. Why not, then, when we have the opportunity, elect men to office whose character is above reproach, who cannot be charged with ever having committed a defalcation, in whose hands other people's money will be safe, and who will do business for the people with the same diligence and care that he would do for himself? Such a man is Clement Dale, the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE for District Attorney.

The State Campaign.

Colonel Wilson's Bugle-Call to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, October 10, '77.

Our party has suffered an apparent disaster in Ohio. The result has only local and temporary significance. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will be neither disarmed nor dismayed. The great and patriotic regard of the party in the past is not to be obscured, nor will it be arrested in its progress until it shall have finished its mission.

Our November contest involves State questions of great importance. A Judge of the Supreme Court is to be elected. For this position you have presented the faithful incumbent of that high office, Hon. James P. Sterrett, a candidate of undoubted learning, ability and integrity, who has already fully illustrated these qualities by long service on the bench.

The financial agents of the State are to be elected, and in presenting Hon. John A. M. Passmore, for Auditor-General, and Capt. William E. Hart, for State Treasurer, you have chosen gentlemen who combine every qualification necessary for the competent discharge of their duties, and the record of whose private and public lives is unsullied.

In this branch of your interests your party has given the highest evidences of skill and honesty. Since your advent to power you have reduced the State debt from $41,000,000, in 1861, to $22,000,000 at the present time, with assets maturing and pledged for the payment of the State debt amounting to $8,000,000, leaving a net indebtedness of only $14,000,000 to be provided for, showing an actual reduction under Republican administration of $27,000,000. We have given the most unquestionable assurances that our nominees will go on with the policy of retrenchment and financial honesty. At this day not a dollar of State taxes is levied upon the real estate in the Commonwealth.

In national matters it remains to be demonstrated that the equal rights of all have been completely vindicated. It is not yet true that a Republican in the South enjoys all the political privileges of a Democrat in the North. The great Republican party, either in this State or in the nation, will not have closed its labors or accomplished its purposes until all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are practical facts, fully incorporated into the daily life of the people North and South alike.

The coming struggle in Pennsylvania is of supreme importance to the welfare of the people, who, through the busy efforts of demagogues, have been kept uneasy and restless. Much as we deplore the prostration of industrial interests in the land, we remind you that this condition of things is not the result of governmental policy, and that England and the other nations of Europe are all suffering in like manner and from like cause. The constantly increasing signs of freshly awakened prosperity show that the Republican administration of affairs during an important crisis has been prudent and sagacious. Should the continuance of this wise Republican control be assured by your votes, the fact cannot be doubted that the time has nearly arrived when, by the laws of trade, the greenback dollar will be the equivalent of a gold dollar, and the laborer will receive for his day's labor the dollar which promises its full exchangeable value. And thus labor and capital will find full employment.

To those of our fellow citizens who have been misled by false pretense and by ingenious sophistry, and who have wavered in their allegiance to the party which has been the constant companion of American labor, we appeal for a critical judgment of the insincerity of the profession of those agitators in the Democratic party who, claiming to represent labor, have uniformly betrayed it at the polls. In Ohio, as on former occasions, the only honest adherents of the so-called "side issues" were drawn from the Republican ranks. Deceived by an insincere alliance, they have not aided their own cause, but have placed the garlands of victory at the feet of their worst enemies. The lesson of Ohio should teach the avoidance of so fatal a blunder in Pennsylvania.

The Republican voters of the State must recognize their duty and go promptly to its discharge. We call upon you to act in your townships and wards. The work to be done is to poll the Republican vote; it is your work and must be accomplished by active and earnest effort.

WILLIAM P. WILSON,
Chairman Republican State Com.
JOHN A. SMULL, Secretary.

SENATOR CONKLING, in his Utica speech, said:

We are going not only to elect the Legislature, but we are going to elect the entire State ticket. This is no guess. I make this assertion from facts, gathered from all parts of the State by the most reliable and prominent workers in the party. The Republican party was never more united.

State News.

A. T. Patterson, Democratic candidate for District Attorney of York county, died on Friday, aged 37.

Much interest is manifested in the trial of the rioters at Reading, and some of the evidence is very damaging.

Hon. W. S. Moore, we regret to learn, is lying so ill at his home in Washington, that but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The survey of the Olean, Bradford and Warren road has been completed. The company advertise for laborers, and the work of construction will begin at once.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Northumberland County National Bank of Shamokin, Pa.

Jesse W. Carlisle, of Troutville, has been commissioned by the Governor as Sealer of Weights and Measures for Clearfield county. His office at present will be at Troutville.

If there is any truth in signs Senator Dill will not be the Democratic candidate for Governor next year. He was out bass fishing from early morning till night and didn't get a bass.

The Republicans of Clearfield county have nominated for Prothonotary, Willis J. Nugent; for Register and Recorder, Theodore Van Duser; for County Surveyor, Thomas W. Moore.

The buckwheat crop is exceedingly short this year. One man tells us that he had as good a field of straw as he ever saw, but the yield of grain amounted to little or nothing.—*Clearfield Raftsman.*

The second trial of Patrick O'Donnell, charged with complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, in 1871, began on the 9th, at Mauch Chunk. O'Donnell was convicted of murder in the first degree at the first trial.

Several streams of Northern Cambria were stocked last week with fish of the black bass species. Some of the finny tribe were fully ten inches long, and it is likely they will be able to take care of themselves.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The buckwheat crop just harvested in this county is unusually light. Some of the farmers complain that they will get just about as much as they sowed. The prospects for buckwheat cakes are consequently not very flattering.—*Butler Eagle.*

At a meeting of the miners employed by the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, the men, by a unanimous vote, decided to resume work. They will receive a ten per cent. advance. Operations will begin as soon as the mines can be put in order.

The New Castle ore company has broken ground for a narrow gauge road from that city to the great ore beds in the southeastern portion of Lawrence county. This road will be about eight miles long, and the intention is to finish it if possible the present year.

Tuesday, November 6th, is the day of election. We hope every Republican who reads this paragraph will constitute himself a committee of one to urge his Republican neighbors to go to the polls. Every vote counts, and your vote may turn the result in favor of the Republican candidates.

A number of genuine full grown western grasshoppers have been found in fields adjacent to Carlisle, and now the community has nearly got itself to believe that they are but the advance guard or line of the approach of swarms of grasshoppers such as devastated the fields of the western people.

Mr. B. B. Thomas, who was injured by falling from a platform of a car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Coatsville, died in that place Sunday night. Mr. Thomas was a native of Montgomery county, but resided for many years in Philadelphia, and was well and favorably known as an extensive operator in coal and iron.

As Passmore, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, was brought up on a farm and worked in the mines for seven years, and Hart, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, learned the trade of bricklaying, it would seem that they are very proper candidates to receive the votes of those who want to honor working men. They strikingly illustrate how open the path of honor is in this country to those who start in humble life and have industry and pluck to push their own way.

One of the two bandits who robbed the train at Big Springs, Nevada, and were killed by the Sheriff and United States soldiers, was recognized as William Potts, formerly of Pottsville, alias "Bass," by his former wife, formerly a Mrs. Jacobs, who had married Potts, but left him on finding that he had a wife in Philadelphia. Potts had long been a wanderer, and a supposed horse and cattle thief in Texas and the Indian Territory, and was a leading member of Collins' gang of robbers.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* applies the term of "Plumb Line" Hart to our worthy candidate for Treasurer. That paper says: "Col. Hart has always been a favorite with his bricklaying associates in Montgomery county. Before the war, when he worked at the trade of bricklaying, his fellow workmen bestowed upon him the cognomen of 'Plumb Line' Hart, because of his being true and level-headed in anything he undertook. He never was known to do any work out of 'plumb,' and this good trait he has adhered to in all his business relations. He was always 'plumb' in his management of the State finances."

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

October.

BY MRS. CLARA MORTON MOORE.

October's solemn, dirge-like winds
Are wailing through the trees;
At every breath some bright leaf falls,
Borne far upon the breeze.

Like beauteous, brilliant flowers they lie
Upon the cold, damp earth;
But though October's dress be gay,
She breathes no sound of mirth.

Her voice is sad, like wind-harp's notes;
But her skies are deeply blue—
Her robe a queen might proudly wear,
So rich its golden hue.

I love the fair October days—
The blue and sunny skies—
The forest robe her hand hath wove,
Of richest-tinted dyes.

But oh! I dread November's frosts!
November's weeping skies;
The stormy winds that then will drown
October's latest sighs.

But, though I tremble at her breath,
And fear her wint'ry reign,
I know the days will quickly pass,
And Spring will smile again.

And thus as seasons glide away,
The page of life we turn,
And if our hearts but own the wish,
Some lesson daily learn.

For we, like autumn flowers, must fade,
Like autumn flowers must die,
Ere through the cheerless gate of death
Our spirits soar on high;

And though the grave be cold and drear,
And narrow be the bed,
We have no cause to faint or fear,
For "*blessed are the dead.*"

—*Godey.*

The Little Graves.

"It's only a little grave," they said,
"Only just a child that's dead;"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day,
Ah! they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall,
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The rosewood and its freight of clay.
But I know that darling hopes were hid
Beneath the little coffin lid.

I know that mother stood that day
With folded hands by that form of clay:
I know that burning tears were hid
"'Neath the drooping lash and aching lid;"
And I know her lip, and cheek, and brow,
Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I know that some things were hid away,
The crimson frock, and wrappings gay;
The little sock, and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue;
And an empty crib, with its covers spread,
As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave; but, oh! have care!
For world-wide hopes are buried there;
And ye, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried with an only boy!

Elaine's Song to Launcelot.

Yes! I shall sleep. Heed not this idle sobbing,
Shed o'er my soul the love-light of your eyes;
Soon, soon this heart shall cease its painful throbbing,
To seek the soundless sea and silent skies.
Sleep, dreamless sleep, will come forever more,
With neither past to mourn, nor future to deplore.

Yes! I shall sleep. The nightingale is singing;
A thorn has deeply pierced her gentle breast;
Those troubled notes within my soul are ringing,
But I must shortly sleep, and she must rest.
God hears thy plaint, sweet Philomel; He hears,
As He has heard the plaint of men through all the years.

Yes! I must sleep. Too long the day has tarried,
And, oh! too hard the ways of God and men.
Though brave the heart, and great the hope it carried,
In vain its longing wish for happiness has been.
But I can rest in this sweet, silent dell;
And thou wilt say, Beloved, softly, "It is well."

Local History.

A Scrap of Local History.

Historical Sketch of the Educational Interests of Centre County.

BY H MEYER, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Centre county was erected by act of Assembly of 1800 out of parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. The original townships were Upper Bald Eagle, Lower Bald Eagle, Centre, Haines, Miles, Patton, Potter and Warrior Mark. In 1819 a small portion of Centre was annexed to Lycoming, and when Clinton county was organized in 1839, another portion was stricken from Centre and incorporated with the former. There are at present twenty-six townships, constituting, with the five boroughs of the county, thirty-one school districts. As the names of some of the original townships were changed once or twice and new ones added to the list from time to time, it will save space and avoid confusion by giving, in taking up the subject of this sketch, the location of the earliest schools in reference to the natural divisions—the valley—of the present limits of the county. Centre county is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Muncy mountains running in a nearly straight line from north-east to south-west. In the north-western part is included Bald Eagle Valley and the "Ridges." The remainder of this section lies along the summit and western slope of the Allegheny mountains. The south-eastern portion includes several valleys remarkable for their fertility and beauty of scenery. Penns valley in the southern, and Nittany valley in the northern, are the principal ones. At the western end of Nittany mountain these unite into one broad, rolling valley stretching beyond the south-western boundary of the county, and that part lying in the north-west assuming the local names, Half-moon valley and "the Barrens." Brush valley lies between Penns and Nittany valleys, opening into the former at the western end of Brush mountain. Part of eastern Nittany valley belongs to Clinton county. The principal owns of Penns valley are, naming them in order from the eastern end, Aaronsburg, Millheim, Penn Hall, Centre Hall, Boalsburg and Pine Grove; of Brush valley, Rebersburg and Madisonburg; of Nittany valley, Hublersburg, Zion, Jacksonville and Bellefonte; of Half-moon valley, Stormstown and Loveville; of Bald Eagle Valley, Eagleville, Howard, Milesburg, Unionville and Port Matilda. Snow Shoe lies on the summit of the Alleghenies, and Philipsburg on the western slope of the same mountains.

The first settlement in Centre was made about the year 1766, near the "Old Fort," Penns valley. The eastern section of this valley was settled a few years later. Penns, Brush and part of Nittany were settled principally by Pennsylvania Germans from the lower counties. The first settlement in the northern section of the county was made in 1768, near the present site of Milesburg, Bald Eagle valley. The early settlers of Centre county, like all pioneers of that period, suffered many hardships. Far removed from other settlements, surrounded by wild beasts and hostile bands of Indians, they were obliged to devote all their time and energy to the improvement of their lands and protection of their homes, so that for a number of years little or no attention was given to the establishment of schools.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

It is impossible to enumerate all the log-cabins that were built in different parts of the county and denominated school houses, and it is surprising how little even the "oldest inhabitants" know about the date of their erection.

The first school house in Centre county was situated about three and a half miles east of the "Old Fort," Penns valley. No definite information about this school or its teachers could be obtained. The house must have been erected a hundred years ago. In the eastern part of Penns valley, which was settled but a few years later than the region about the "Old Fort," Mr. Jacob Stover, "for and in consideration of promoting Literature and Learning," donated, on the 15th day of December, 1789, a tract of land containing seven acres, "for the use of a school and the master thereof." A double house, one room of which was designated for the "Master" and his family, was erected sometime after, but at what date is unknown. This school seems to have been the only one in this section of the valley for a number of years, and was quite famous for that period. Some scholars had to go a distance of three or four miles to attend it. The land is still held in trust, but the present school is in operation under the free school system and is known as "Wolf's School." The old log school house has disappeared long since and the present house was put up by the School Board of Haines district. It is located on the pike about two miles east of Aaronsburg.

At Millheim both English and German schools were opened as early as the year 1797, probably before that time. The first school house was located on a lot now occupied by Mr. Jacob Snook's buildings. The first school house in the neighborhood of Spring Mills and Penn Hall was situated a short distance east of the latter village, near the cemetery. In the western section of Penns valley the first school of which there is any definite knowledge, was held in the year 1800, in a private house situated near the end of Nittany mountain within a short distance of the present village of Lemont. The school was opened by a Mr. Daniel O'Bryan, who, it seems, was not deficient in resources to meet certain emergencies, for when, on a certain occasion the boys "barred" him out, he climbed the roof of the house, dropped brimstone down the chimney and smoked the young rebels out. A school was taught at Pine Grove by a Mr. Vanhorn, in the year 1819, which seems to have been the first in that section. The pioneer school house of Brush valley was erected about the year 1800, and was located on lands now owned by Mr. Wm. Walker, near the main road about two and a half miles east of the present town of Rebersburg. Like all the school houses of that period, it was built of logs and furnished with slab benches. The first teachers were Fred Gettig and Joseph Hunt. In 1796 the lot now occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed churches at Rebersburg, was purchased "for the purpose of a site of a school or schools, or the site of a church or churches," and a double school house was built on it about the year 1806. One part of the building was set apart for the use of the teacher and his family, but afterwards was fitted up for a German school, so there were, for a time, two schools, German and English, in the same building. In connection with his duties of the school room, the teacher of this school was required, usually, to lead singing in the church which was standing on the same lot. Most of the early schools in German districts were connected with the church, and, to some extent, under the supervision of the ministers. This custom was brought from Germany. In the neighborhood of the present villages of Snydertown and Hublersburg, Nittany valley, schools were in operation as early as 1812. At Bellefonte schools must have been in existence at an earlier day, but nothing definite could be ascertained in reference to them. The early schools of Stormstown, Half-moon valley, were attended by some pupils from the present village of Port Matilda, Bald Eagle valley, a distance of three or four miles and across the Muncy mountains. The first school house in Bald Eagle valley was erected within the present limits of Milesburg. When the house was built is not known. It was a log cabin and its location was at the lower end of town near the site of the present school building. A Mr. McMullen was teaching a school here about the year 1800. But as this section was settled as early as the year 1768, there must have been schools before. James Hall taught a school at "Plum Grove," west of Milesburg about three miles, in 1813. About the same period he taught at Unionville, McCormick's and Dick's Run. At Martha Furnace and Port Matilda schools were in existence as early as 1812. The first school in the neighborhood of Howard, in reference to which any positive information could be obtained, was taught by S. Garrett in an old log church, about the year 1816. It was German. About the same time an English school was taught by James Parkison and Amos Packer. This school was held in an old log cabin on the north side of Bald Eagle creek opposite Howard borough. Philipsburg, Rush Township, was founded in 1794, and the first school about which there is any definite knowledge was a night school taught in 1819, by Charles Simler, a revolutionary soldier who came to this country with La Fayette. A day school was soon after conducted in her own dwelling by Mrs. McCloskey. Mr. Ward, an English gentleman, a year or two later, taught a night school in the same place. He was followed prior to 1825, by John Matthias, an accomplished scholar from Philadelphia. These latter teachers held their schools in the Union church still standing near the present school house.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

In early times, when settlers were few and scattered, schools were usually held in a room of some dwelling house; but as the population increased and the need of better accommodations was felt, the citizens of a neighborhood met, and, by their joint and voluntary labor put up a school house. The architecture of the pioneer school house was extremely rude and simple. It was an oblong cabin built of unhewn logs, with a log chimney at one end well plastered with mud; light was expected to struggle through greased paper fastened across an opening in the side of the cabin; the house was covered with "clapboards;" but ventilation was all that the most ardent advocate for pure air could desire. The articles of furniture were few and simple, consisting of one row of desks ranged round and facing the walls of the house—for the big boys and girls, sundry slab benches in the centre of the room for the smaller pupils, and a bunch of rods as an auxiliary to Government. In course of time improvements were added; houses assumed a more respectable appearance, the slab benches were replaced by others more comfortable; stoves were introduced, and blackboards, as large as an ordinary slate, were hung under the ceiling—more for the name of the thing than for use.

THE OLD TEACHERS.

With here and there an exception the school masters of the past generation were deficient in nearly all the qualities that make the good teacher. They were intemperate, tyrannical, illiterate, and considered unfit for any business except school teaching. We hear of many who used profane language in school, and had habitually a bottle of whisky secreted somewhere about the school house. They were not expected to teach anything except the three "R's," and if one made application for a school, his head was not probed seriously by officials to fathom the profundity of his knowledge. Proficiency in writing, skill in making quill-pens and physical vigor to "thrash" unruly boys, were the qualifications that commended him most to his patrons; and his prerogative of flogging he usually exercised to an amazing degree. He was more lavish than discriminating in meting out punishments. If some luckless urchin, among a number of still more luckless mates, fell into mischief, the teacher did not waste time endeavoring to discover the culprit but seized one of his long rods and flogged the whole row simultaneously.

The foregoing description applies mainly to the teachers of sparsely settled districts where teaching did not pay very well. In a few populous and wealthy districts were maintained good schools open nearly the whole year round, and in charge of better instructors.

A sketch of the schools and teachers of the past would be incomplete without an allusion to a custom the pupils religiously observed of annually "barring out" the master, which custom has existed from time immemorial, but, happily, has now nearly died out. The stratagems employed by the pupils to circumvent the master, and the strategy of the latter to frustrate the plans of the former were often highly amusing, to outsiders, but in consequences to the pupils sometimes fearful. As a representative case the following is given—yet with some doubts as to the propriety of crowding out more important matter: In the village of R——, many years ago, a teacher, who was a strict disciplinarian of the old type, took charge of one of the schools; about the usual time he observed, by certain unmistakable prognostications, that the "barring out" spirit was rapidly developing itself among half a dozen of the larger boys, and by some means learned the day when it would mature. Both teachers and scholars usually took dinner at home. On the eventful day the conspirators hurried home for dinner—the teacher not—and soon returned with hammer and nails, and in a few minutes the house was prepared to withstand a long siege, when, to their intense dismay and disgust they beheld the master coming down through the ceiling with a bunch of rods! There was a lively time in that room for about 15 minutes; there was screaming and scrambling, fragments of rods were flying in every direction; doors and windows had been well secured, and the last of the six received his portion while suspended in one of the windows where the teacher caught him by the feet in time to intercept his escape.

OLD METHOD OF TEACHING.

Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were about the only branches taught before the adoption of the common school system. There were no vexatious complications of scientific principles in the old method of instruction. It was by constant repetition in a humdrum way that the pupil acquired a meager knowledge of the few branches then constituting the course of study. It was not the love of learning that lured the student on to new conquests in science and literature; the master's portentous frown which greeted indifferent recitations was about the only force that propelled him slowly forward. There was but one way of teaching the alphabet, and that was to begin at either extreme and name all the letters in order at every recitation; thus, in course of time, the pupil could repeat it both ways from memory, and still not name the letters separately.

Finally, the master began to think the pupil ought to know his letters, became impatient, seized him by the ear, pointed to a letter and yelled, "What is that?" and the trembling disciple was compelled to endure the torture until he could repeat the letters mentally from either end, whichever would be the most convenient to the letter under the master's finger and name it. Pupils were generally kept in the alphabet until they knew all their letters, if it did require several years' labor; and after the spelling book was put into their hands, they were obliged to go through it many times before taking up reading. Reading was nothing more than calling or miscalling the words of the lesson. The teacher knew nothing about "elementary sounds," and, of course, did not attempt to give any drills on them; hence, in German speaking districts they seldom succeeded in teaching pupils to pronounce certain English words correctly. Meeting such words in an exercise, pupils were required to pronounce them over and over, and after repeated failures the teacher would dismiss the subject by calling the pupils block-heads. And a block-head there was. Writing received considerable attention. The advanced pupils were in the habit of recording with great care the solution of questions in written arithmetic in blank books prepared for that purpose. These books were intended to be highly ornamental, the penmanship being of various styles, interspersed with drawings of animals—all executed in different kinds of home-made ink, black, red, yellow and blue. Yet, if a small boy so far forgot himself—and the master—as to make a picture on his slate he was severely punished for the heinous crime. In arithmetic it was the utmost bound of a scholar's ambition to "cipher" through the "Double Rule of Three." There were no classes: each one plodded along by himself and worked for the answer in a mechanical way without any effort to understand the principles underlying an operation. What problems he could not "do," the teacher solved for him; they were then carefully recorded in the blank book, and there remained. Spelling, geography and English grammar were taught out of one text book, viz: Byerly's Speller. The geography consisted in naming all the States and their capitals then in the Union, and the grammar in defining the words that are pronounced alike and different in orthography and signification. German was taught to some extent in nearly all the schools of German districts, and in some as late as the year 1866, if not later. Since this language has been abandoned in the common schools it is taught in night schools occasionally in certain districts. To the Pennsylvania German the study of this language presents but few obstacles, while English is as unintelligible to him as Hebrew.

The selection of books was left entirely to the caprice of pupils and parents, hence there were nearly as many different classes in some branches as scholars. The following were the leading text books in use: Spellers, Byerly's and Cobb's; Readers, Juvenile Reader, English Reader and the Testament; Arithmetics, Pike's, Rose's, Smyly's and Cobb's. The ordinary school term was three months. Six full days were put in during the week. Salary, $2.00 per pupil for the term. Besides teaching it was the master's duty in some localities to lead singing at church. The attendance of pupils enrolled was probably about 30 or 40 per cent.; numbers did not get to school at all. This poor attendance was owing to various circumstances, among which were indifference on the part of parents, inconvenience of access, uncomfortable school-rooms, poor teachers. The older citizens of farming districts assign as a principal cause for their irregular or non-attendance the great amount of manual labor required to clear lands, make improvements on the farms, thresh crops, and transport produce to the distant market. In those days when machinery was almost unknown labor had to be performed mainly by hand.

EFFECT OF THE LAW OF 1809.

The law for the education of the poor gratis was passed April 4, 1809. There was more philanthrophy in it than wisdom. Assessors were required to take a census of "all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to pay their schooling," thus placing both parents and children in a very humiliating position. The object of the law was, therefore, not fully realized, for the reason that the poor possessed as keen a sense of delicacy as the rich, and would rather bring up their children in ignorance than be classed among paupers. This discrimination between rich and poor often engendered a spirit of caste among the scholars which environed the teacher with many perplexing difficulties. "The purse-proud ones despised the paupers, and would not associate with them." Yet, notwithstanding this defect, the law accomplished some good; there are not a few citizens to-day,—and among them some that are prominent—whose names may be found on lists of poor children returned by assessors, and who received part of their education at the public expense, though they would hardly now wish to acknowledge it.

In certain localities the law of 1809 prepared the way for the adoption of the school system submitted to the people under the legislation of 1834 and 1835. The necessity of the education of the poor as well as the rich was recognized by a majority of the citizens, and as the former law was unpopular for reasons already stated, the latter was accepted because it made provision for the education of the masses without intruding any odious distinctions between rich and poor. In looking over several annual lists of poor children reported to the county commissioners, it was found that assessors had no fixed basis on principle in making out these lists; one year there would be reported many, the next but a few. It is asserted that while the really needy were loth to become special objects of charity, not unfrequently persons in better circumstances, but having less self-respect, would hand in the names of their children to be educated at the public expense. It is found that but a small number of the children returned by the assessors found their way to school. For instance, in the year 1825, Miles township reported 22 poor children and only three were sent to school; Walker township returned 20, and educated 13; Ferguson township returned 48, and educated nine. It must not be supposed, however, that the aversion to be classed among paupers was the only cause for the non-attendance of so large a number of the poor children reported—indifference on the part of parents, want of necessary clothing, and the great distance some had to the nearest school, from four to five miles; these circumstances had an influence in swelling the number of those not attending. It would be interesting to know how many children were educated at public expense from 1809 to 1835, but no records of this matter could be found except for the year 1825, when the number was 212. From 1810 to 1843 Centre county paid $9,686.68 for tuition and stationery.

The following is a form of a Bill presented to the county commissioners for tuition of poor children:

WALKER TOWNSHIP, Nov. 29, 1819.

Centre County, Dr. To Robert McBride, school-master, to the tuition of James and Kitty Ekin, Samuel and Jane Young, poor children, viz:

James Ekin, 56 days at 3 cents P. D.	$ 1,61
Kitty Ekin, 56 days, at 3 cents P. D.	1,68
Samuel Young, 40 days, at 3 cents P.D.	1,20
Jane Young, 37 days, at 3 cents P. D.	1,11
To ½ quire of paper for Jane Young,	15½
Total Amount,	$5,82½

That the above mentioned poor children are learning to spell, read and write the English with Robert McBride, is hereby certified by,

JOHN MCCALMONT.
WM. SMITH.

Judging from the following copy of an election return on file in the commissioners' office at Bellefonte, one might suppose that in certain localities public sentiment was not always favorable to schools:

"At a mining belt at the house of Anthony Kleckner, Sr., of Logan township, Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1825, for the purpose of Determining wether ther shoult be a school or no school and it appears by the votes that there was thirty-three votes for no school, and no votes for the school, therefore it appeareth that there will be no school certified by us the writer signed as judges of said miting the day and year above mentioned.

FREDERICK FREIDLY,
ANTHONY KLECKNER.
JOHN BARNER, the clark.

ADOPTION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The common school system was created by the law of 1834 and 1835. The frightful number of children growing up in ignorance led to legislation on this subject. It was ascertained that out of about 400,000 children of the State, only 20,000 found their way to schools such as they were. In this county the system was accepted when submitted to the people; no active efforts in the direction of free schools were made prior to the passage of the law of 1834 and 1835, but the consumation of this act was the signal for numerous men of generous hearts and comprehensive minds to rally round the banner of intelligence, and contend valiantly in the fierce struggle that followed for the adoption of the free school system. In general, the poor were in favor of the schools; the rich, who would have to bear the burden of heavy taxes, voted against them. Yet it would be injustice to the latter class not to state that there were noble exceptions who did not "harbor the grovelling fallacies that gold was preferable to knowledge, and that dollars and cents were of a higher estimation than learning." The first active measure required to put the schools into operation under the law of 1834 was an election of delegates in the several townships and boroughs of the county, who met in convention at the county seat with the county commissioners to deliberate on the question of acceptance of the free school system and rate of taxation for the support of the schools. But the action of the convention was not final, for the question was subsequently submitted to a vote of the citizens of the county. The following copy of the minutes of this convention transcribed from the commissioner's journal, will show what action was taken by that body:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 4, 1834.

Met agreeably to adjournment in conjunction with the delegates chosen according to the 3d Section of the Act of Assembly entitled an Act to Establish a General System of Education by Common Schools. The meeting was organized by appointing Rev. David McKinny, President, and Dr. Curtin, Secretary. The following named delegates appeared from their respective districts, and upon the question, shall an appropriation be made for the support of common schools, voted as follows:

Yeas — Dr. C. Curtin, Bellefonte; Thomas Watson, Boggs; George Boal, Ferguson; Samuel Cowpertherwaite, Howard; John Shields, Lamar; John Adams, Patton; A. R. Waite, Rush; Wm. Furey, Spring; David McKinney, Walker.—9.

Nays—Daniel Kline, Gregg; Robert Elder, Half Moon; George Hubler, Haines; Paul Frantz, Logan; Dr. Samuel Strobecker, Miles; David Love, Potter.—6.

Bald Eagle sent no delegates.

The tax for the support of the schools was fixed at 1½ mills.

A similar meeting convened at Bellefonte, May 4, 1835, and the vote on appropriation resulted as follows:

Yeas—John Harris, Bellefonte; Samuel Hayes, Bald Eagle; John Mitchell, Ferguson; H. Yarnel, Boggs; James B. Moore, Lamar; James Laurimore, Spring. Howard, Patton, Walker and Rush districts sent no delegates, but were to be considered the same as the year before.—10.

Nays—George Hubler, Haines; John Walker, Miles; David Love, Potter. Gregg, Half Moon, and Logan districts sent no delegates, and were counted the same as the previous year.—6.

The tax was fixed again at 1½ mills. It was decided that the district elections should be held May 23, 1835.

The last convention of this kind was held May 2, 1836, of which General Joseph Miles was President, and John M. Rankin, Secretary.

The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Joseph Miles, Boggs; Hugh McFadden, Bald Eagle; J. M. Rankin, Ferguson; George Boal, Harris; James B. Shugart, Half Moon; Samuel Cowpertherwaite, Howard; James B. Moore, Lamar; John Neff, Potter; Silas B. Turner, Patton; Henry Vandyke, Spring; J. M. McCalmont, Walker. From Bellefonte borough and Rush township no delegates.—13.

Nays—Philip Wolfort, Miles; no delegates from Haines, Logan, and Gregg districts.—4. The delegates agreed on a tax of three mills, and appointed May 21, 1836, for the district meetings.

It will be seen that the commissioners did not vote at any of these joint conventions.

The common schools went into operation in the following districts in 1835: Bellefonte, Boggs, Bald Eagle, Ferguson, Howard, Patton, Rush, Spring, Walker and Lamar. Patton and Half-moon accepted in 1836. Logan became a part of Clinton county in 1839, and continued its struggle against the schools. Miles accepted in 1838, voted "no schools" by 116 against 87 in 1840, and adopted the system permanently in 1843. The vote of Haines in 1838 was 114 for and 168 against schools; in 1839, 33 for, 187 against; in 1840, 62 for, 203 against; in 1841, 13 for, 164 against. The schools went into operation finally in the fall of 1849, and the district forfeited over $4,500 State appropriation that had accumulated from year to year.

[*Continued on 6th page.*]

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Walking Horses.

If we were looking for a pair of working horses or a pair of oxen, one of the first things we should inquire about, would be their speed—not how fast they could run or trot, but how fast they could walk. There has been, of late years, great attention paid to the breeding of horses for speed. A few years ago 2.40 for a trotter was thought excellent time. It took but a little judicious training to bring the time into the twenties, and when it was announced that Dexter had trotted a mile in 2.17½, a great many shook their heads doubtingly, and wondered if the time was correctly taken, and if so, whether the track was not a little short. That was some years ago. Since that time, seconds have dropped off one after another, until "Goldsmith Maid" did her mile in the unprecedentedly small time of 2.14. Whether a horse will ever trot a mile more quickly, remains to be seen. Thousands of dollars and years of time have been expended in accomplishing this result; and after all, what does it amount to—what great good has been accomplished?

If it is merely a question of how quickly a certain space can be overcome, horses can run the distance in much less time. So can a dog—so can a locomotive. A swallow or a pigeon can do it in half the time; and if it comes to a question of five, ten, or fifty miles, the fast trotters would not undertake it.

We do not propose to consider, at present, the question if the increase of speed in trotting horses is worth what it costs in time, money and morals, and have only mentioned it in connection with this other question: How can the speed of our working horses be improved?

We suppose the average rate of speed at which horses walk, will not exceed three miles an hour. It is evident, then, if this can be increased to four miles an hour, just one-third more work can be accomplished by a pair of horses in the same time; and this will hold good whether they are plowing, mowing, or drawing a load on the road; and for a driving team this increase of walking speed is worthy of attention. Many a good trotter, when pulled up at the foot of a hill or elsewhere, falls into a pace that would do discredit to a snail of ordinary ability.

If a horse were possessed of fair reasoning ability, he would see the advantage to himself of walking with quicker and longer steps. He would be allowed to walk many a mile where he is now obliged to trot, and would get over just as many miles in a day with more pleasure, ease and comfort to his driver, as well as to himself. But if he cannot be reasoned with, shall he not be otherwise instructed or *trained*, to use the word of Solomon? Is there anything to prevent?

This that we have said of working horses, applies with the same force to oxen. There are many sections where the *Rural* circulates in which oxen are but little used, or, if at all, not as roadsters. But in other sections, where they are in common and constant use, not only in the field but on the road, and where the comparison, "as slow as an ox team," is often heard, it will be readily admitted that more *speed* in an ox is a desirable quality.

No doubt the lists of prizes for our agricultural fairs yet to be held this fall, are fully completed; otherwise we should suggest to the gentlemen of the committee that it might be a novel and attractive feature to introduce walking matches of both horses and oxen. It could be done with very little trouble and expense, and we believe it would be a step in the right direction.

Who will be the first to introduce walking matches?—Rural New Yorker.

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GRIST MILL.

The attention of

Farmers, Merchants,

and others is called to this Mill, situated on

Logan's Branch, near the Axe Factory of J. F. Mann,

and their patronage respectfully solicited. It has been thoroughly Repaired by the introduction of entirely

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of the most approved kind in every particular.

MR. WILLIAM KAUP, a miller of experience, will use his best efforts to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom, and will in all cases, when requested, grind and deliver the flour produced from *the identical wheat received.*

WHEAT bought at Bellefonte prices; and FLOUR, CHOP, Etc., for sale at Lowest Market Rates.

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ERADICATES ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

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IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

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Sold by all Druggists.

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SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

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J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-1-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank, v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
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JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

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H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 per week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v6n1 8 35-1y.

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We have the largest stock of

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Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

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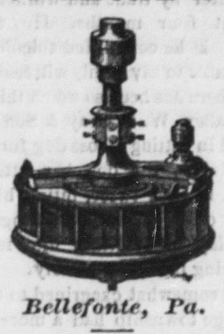

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ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n46a812-1y

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EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

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J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.

9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-no8-tf

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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
42-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v6n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 734 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:
One year in advance $2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00
Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.
Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*
Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.
Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.
Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.
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1inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
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Advertisements due after the first insertion.
Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.
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Bellefonte Pa

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Allegheny Co.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. HART, of Montgomery Co.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill Co.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEMENT DALE.

THE overwhelming triumph of the Democracy in Ohio is a surprise and disappointment, but it ought to have the effect of arousing every energy of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, where their supremacy is threatened more by the apathy of their own legions than by the vigorous and well defined assaults of their foes. We have everything on our side to warrant victory, but we cannot accomplish it without using all we have; and particularly must we see to it that our forces shall not be found straggling or absent at the November roll call.

M. EDGAR KING, Editor of the Blair county *Radical*, has been nominated for the Legislature from Blair county, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Mr. Jones. This is a deserving tribute to a capable, honest, working Republican, as also an acknowledgment of the claims of the press. A better man for the position could not be found, nor a more consistent Republican. He is one of the most popular men in that section, and will be elected by more than his party vote. We extend to him our hearty congratulations.

OUR remarks in reference to *red tape* railroad fares, so far as heard from, have been universally approved, and many of those who come to our county agricultural exhibitions request us to go for the turnpike companies also, who show their greed by *charging full tolls.* It is to be regretted that our turnpike companies do not show a liberal spirit to encourage the people of our county to visit our county meeting *en masse* once a year. They would make money by charging *half tolls*, as well as create a good feeling among our people. It is now in order for a reduction of tolls. Which is the company to make the advanced step?

LAST Saturday night Mr. Samuel Randall was nominated for Speaker of the National House of Representatives by a Democratic caucus. Out of 143 votes cast Mr. Randall received 107. His nomination was then made unanimous. We do not know as the Democrats by this choice have chosen the best of their number to be Speaker, but they have certainly chosen the least objectionable of their candidates. Mr. Sayler possessed no fitness for the position, and Mr. Goode was not only unfit, but might fairly, in view of the manner in which he secured his seat in the last House, be considered ineligible. Mr. Randall may straddle important public questions, but he is a cool and watchful man, who will do his best to keep his party from folly, for his own sake at least, if not for that of the party, and he has sufficient knowledge of parliamentary law, and sufficient skill in administering it, to enable him to preside over a Democratic House. Altogether, Mr. Randall was as good as could be expected.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, October 15, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Half Moon township appears to be more than possessed with thieves, as last week Mr. Isaac Beck had a hog stolen which he had killed and hung in his wood house to cool. On Monday night the smoke house of W. R. Ways was entered, and two hams, four crocks of apple butter and all the lard they had was taken; also a new buggy whip belonging to Mr. R. B. W. Way (who was spending the night with Mr. W. Way) was taken, and afterwards found on what is known as the old camp ground, near Stormstown.

Two weeks ago there was a postal card came to this office which stated that an unknown man had committed suicide at C. Flicks, in Madison township, Armstrong county. His name was supposed to be Henry D. Wolf, about 35 years old, and wore a dark mocstache, and asked that if any thing was known of his friends or whereabouts to please inform them. Signed, D. C. Collenwood. Henry D. Wolf was a potter by trade and worked here for about four months. He was a Russian. If he committed suicide why I am not able to say of his whereabouts.

Since there has been so much thieving in our valley, W. S. Gray & Son have succeeded in getting a boss dog for their store. Already the dog has attacked Mr. R. J. P. Gray twice, biting him in the hand on Wednesday evening, and on Saturday night biting him in the wrist, tearing the flesh terribly.

We felt somewhat chagrined to think that College township had a more forgettul man than Half Moon could produce, but this last week has lifted the cloud of disappointment and vexation that has enveloped us for two weeks, and now we claim to be one stride in advance of Oak Hall, as we have a man who forgot when last Sunday come and went to hauling manure and threshing oats, thinking it was Saturday. Of course some of our townsmen sent him an almanac gratuitously. He is a strong Fortney man, and wants to know how long Mr. Fortney will stay in Harrisburg if elected for District-Attorney.

Last week at the fair I had the pleasure of meeting some old acquaintances which it did me good to take by the hand and talk of the days that are gone, among them Mr. Jacob B. Solt, who belongs to the Centre Hall band. Jake always was good at blowing, but since he belongs to the band (with the rest) does as good blowing as I ever heard. I must say that Mr. Frank McCollum, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Bush House, is one of the most social, kind and genteel landlords I ever met. His tables are loaded down with the best that is to be had in the market. Besides, his attendants are attentive and obliging and his prices are reasonable, and I think jurors and witnesses from the country would do well to give Mr. McCollum a call and be convinced of what I say.

The *Watchman* said the ugliest man on the fair ground was Tuten. The author of that I think was looking in at the gate.

CORPORAL.

Rev. W. S. H. Keys, D.

It has rarely been our good fortune to listen to a series of lectures so intensely interesting, so full of deep and earnest thought, so replete with the higher and nobler life of man, as those delivered by Rev. Keys in our place this week.

Rev. Keys is a gentleman of the highest intellectual attainments, wonderful resource, and powerful delivery. He lifts his hearers, as it were, by his soul-inspiring elcquence, into the higher spiritual life, and points them upward and onward to the nobler standard of Christ-like morality planted by the eternal God himself.

REBERSBURG, PA., Oct. 8, 1877.

Labor, Capital and Fate.

The sailing, a few days ago, of a number of skilled carpenters and joiners from this country for England, for the purpose of finding steady employment there, tells a tale of its own. We have no desire to approach the subject sentimentally, but certainly the common way of treating such an event as this, sadly significant as it is, is brutally flippant, even among presumably intelligent men. The common way of disposing of the subject is as follows:—The laws of supply and demand regulate most things in the world; if people do not choose to work for certain stipulated sums let them refuse and go elsewhere.

This is sound doctrine as far as it goes, but it leaves out the root of the matter which will always stubbornly insist upon staring the philosopher in the face. All capable and industrious men will feel, and are justified in feeling, that they have a right to receive a fair compensation for their labor, and it is not enough to tell them that the present relations between labor and capital preclude their receiving that compensation. The fault seems to be thrown further back, upon fate or providence—call it what you will—*and all the practicality in the world will not prevent the unsuccessful laborer from feeling that he has been wronged.—New York Telegram.*

——Buy your sugars of Sechler.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, '77.

The Ohio election is touched upon very reluctantly by Republicans, and handled in a most gingerly manner by those forced into an exposition of a very disagreeable subject. On the other hand it is, seemingly, furnishing the unwashed throngs of Democracy more satisfaction than any occurrence since the last signal defeat of the Union armies in the late war. There is, apparently, an almost uniform disposition on the part of dissenters from the plan of the Republican managers, to wash their hands of all responsibility, and to generously concede to this coterie of superserviceable friends, all the honors and consolation to be derived from the result. Many sincere friends of the President, who sympathize in a general way with his policy, protested against it from first to last, holding that the intelligence of the great mass of Republican voters, and the tenacity with which the right to individual opinion has always been maintained, assured the failure of any plan of campaign that practically ignored both, and sought, by whip and spur, to force an endorsement of measures not approved by the consciences of a considerable portion of the party.

It is charitable to suppose that some of the high priests of Democracy who spoke at the Democratic jubilation meeting last night here have not yet given in their adhesion to the Murphy movement, otherwise the latitude they allowed themselves in denouncing the practical working of a measure originated, and carried through both Houses of Congress, by their party, can be accounted for upon no theory save that of the idiocy or arrant demagoguery of the party representatives, including the speakers. There were present all the old iron-clad shellbacks of the party, who retired broken-hearted on the collapse of the rebellion, but who emerged last night for almost the first time to exchange congratulations with the persistent workers, who, by unremitting labors, and through the mistakes of their opponents, have well nigh succeeded in gaining for their party the ascendency it lost 17 years ago by its disloyalty; and the howls of approval which greeted every allusion to the fraudulent character of the President's title to office, and the coarse vituperative efforts of a majority of the orators, sufficiently attested the vindictive sentiments still cherished against the party that saved to succeeding generations the goodly heritage of a Republican government, regenerated and freed from the blight and curse of slavery.

There is a feeling of general satisfaction over the capture of the hostile Nez Perces. Just as they were leisurely preparing to cross the line and seek refuge from their pursuers on Canadian territory, Gen. Miles with detachments of cavalry and infantry, surprised the camps on the 30th ult.; and after the first day's severe fighting it appears to have been a trial of endurance; starvation finally forced the savages to yield, after five days stubborn resistence. The casualities were heavy on both sides. If there was any understanding with Sitting Bull to aid the beleagured Joseph, he failed to send it, and the victory leaves free quite a large force to look after that redoubtable chief, and a sufficient number of squaws, children, old people and wounded, to make a total of nearly 400, are among the fruits of the victory. The *Herald's* correspondent is profuse in his acknowledgments of the magnanimity of the savages to our wounded who fell into their hands. But there are many who will resent as unjust the imputations against the soldiers of all other commands than that of Gen. Miles, who have endured the hardships of an arduous campaign which yielded hard blows and few honors, uncomplainingly; and his invidious comparisons and the motives believed to have prompted them will cost him the respect of many men quite as well versed as he is in the sciences of war and in the achievements of our officers and soldiers.

Nothing really new has been received from El Paso county later than the dispatches announcing a reign of terror from the excesses of the Mexican inhabitants. Nothing more is known respecting the fate of the American officials and a few other residents of the county, than that they were imprisoned and threatened with summary execution. It is believed the mob was promised reinforcements from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande; but the authorities here do not hold Diaz responsible for the outbreak. Troops have been ordered there; but the disturbances have not tended to reassure the public as to the finally peaceful adjustment of our Mexican relations. Representative Schleicher says that General Ord has made no attempt to cross the Rio Grande in obedience to orders, except on the upper waters where the opposite shore is sparsely inhabited by Indians; and that such an attempt in the lower and more populous sections would arouse in opposition the entire Mexican population.

From present appearances the prosecution in the Witowski case is playing a losing game; and the conviction is rapidly gaining that so far as it was directed against Gen. Negley, it was, as he said, inspired by personal spite and enmity.

A determined effort, or rather a series of them, have been made to defeat Randall as Speaker; but, according to popular opinion, they are all destined to fail. Frothy little Sunset Cox has labored assiduously to that end; but outside of a few friends he is not popular, being regarded as the pliant instrument of Boss Kelly. There is Sayler, fresh from the triumph in Ohio; but Thompson, who is credited with having much more largely influenced the result there, wants his old place as Sergeant-at-arms, and is likely to get it. Morrison, Goode, Blackburn and other aspirants will likely dispose of their slim following to the best advantage in return for chairmanships. Adams and Caldwell are the principal competitors for clerk; and every door will have two or more keepers if all the aspirants to the place made immortal by Fitzhugh are selected.

LEO.

The Election in Ohio.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The campaign in Ohio resembled nothing in the experience of the oldest politicians. Five parties were in the field, and none of them had a well defined issue of principle with any of the other four, or a real connection, through its sympathies and objects, with any National organization. The financial heresies of Ohio Republicanism divided the supporters of Mr. West from the great Republican party of the Union. The Democrats of the East were unable to bear with composure the vagaries of the Columbus Convention. The rival factions of working men, with theories more or less Communistic, the Nationalists with their secret societies, the Greenbackers, filled with ideas of cheap money, and the Prohibitionists who make our political system revolve about a bottle of whiskey, roamed over the field of battle, adding immensely to the confusion, even where they did little or nothing else.—And to complicate calculations still more hopelessly, over this chaos brooded a general apathy which the liveliest oratory failed to arouse. The result is quite as remarkable as was the canvass. The Democrats themselves hardly expected the victory which has fallen to them.—At this hour it appears that: 1. The Republicans stayed at home in unexpectedly large numbers, some of them dissatisfied with things at Washington, many of them disgusted with things at home; 2. The National party, formed by an alliance of trades-unions, inflationists, and various Communistic elements, developed an unexpected strength; 3. The Democrats, pure and simple, made considerable gains, polled a full party vote. They are believed to have carried substantially everything. The direct bearing of this election upon National politics is very slight, national issues in the contest having been avoided by both sides. But, indirectly, it may have an excellent effect upon the Western Republicans. Two years ago they met their adversaries in Ohio on the high ground of national honesty, and after a hard fight they beat them gloriously. This year they have fallen back from the noble position which they then conquered, and they are overwhelmed. Another year they will perhaps understand that honesty is the best policy.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

An unusually large number of distracting issues and disturbing influences entered into the contest in Ohio. A considerable number of her voters were more anxious to give expression at the polls yesterday to individual opinions about the labor question, greenbacks, the remonetization of the silver dollar, the Southern and civil-service policy, and the personal characteristics of candidates for Governor and United States Senator, than to cordially sustain either the Republican or Democratic parties. The old affiliations which induced nearly every citizen to take a positive position for or against one of the leading organizations have been as much weakened in Ohio, as in many other States, and the details of the returns will be studied rather as indications of the extent to which new forces in politics can be crystallized into formidable masses of voters, than as signs of Republican or Democratic strength or weakness.

[From the New York Times.]

Much the larger part of the indifference among the Republicans must be attributed to the President's Southern policy. Of all the influences which have contributed to the defeat this is the most potent. The veterans of the Western Reserve feel, rightly or wrongly, that the cause they cherished has been betrayed; and the feeling is visible, more or less distinctly, everywhere. It does not predominate but it is sufficiently strong to leave a mark on election day. Of what avail is the assurance that the President's policy exacts praise from the Democracy? The fact remains that the Southern people do not allow the conciliatory acts of the Administration to wean them from their alliance with the Democratic party, and that the Democrats, while hailing the President as a practical expounder of their views, continue to vote for their own candidates. Considering the subject only as one of principle, the President may refuse to be swayed by partisan predilections, even though the party be that to which he is indebted for the authority he exercises. If the South evinced its sympathy with him by sharing his non-partisan ideas of duty, the sensitiveness of Northern Republicans would be materially abated. The concessions, however, are as yet all on one side, and Republicans are divided in consequence. What the division may amount to, a few more defeats will enable all of us to understand.

Several of the most intimate friends of the President say that he is not surprised at the result in Ohio, in fact it was anticipated by him on the ground, mainly, that the voters of that State have for several years been gradually becoming more and more friendly to the doctrine of inflation of currency, as presented by leading members of the Democratic party, seeming to believe that with such inflation their material interest would be greatly promoted. The hard times also had an influence on the result, and the Workingmen's ticket inured to the benefit of the Democrats. It was to the utmost effort that the State was saved last year to the Republican party. Besides, there was no national election pending, and this being what is called the "off year," there was much indifference on the part of the Republicans, and the line was comparatively drawn between hard money and inflation. It could not be said by the Democrats that the indifference of the Republicans and their triumph serve as a rebuke to the Administration, because the Democrats themselves claim to be in favor of civil-service reform and the Southern policy.

READING NOTICES.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green.
35-1t-eow

A GIFT—For every reader of this paper. "Idle Hours" is a large, 16 page illustrated family story paper, filled with charming stories, sketches, and interesting articles by some of the best writers. A prominent feature will be humorous selections from the "Free Press," "Hawkeye," "Danbury News," etc. In short, "Idle Hours" will furnish a great amount of choice reading at the low price of $1.50 a year, making it the cheapest weekly story paper in this country. One of Dr. Warner's celebrated health corsets given to every subscriber. By an arrangement with the publisher the first number of this popular weekly will be sent free to every reader of the REPUBLICAN. Send your address at once on a postal card or otherwise to M. T. Richardson, Publisher, 597 Broadway, New York. 9 39 6t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale D pot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

ARE you going to the Sea Side, or are you there already? In either case procure some of Glenn's Sulphur Soap if you would increase the luxury of the bath, render your skin white and healthy, and remove freckles or sun burn. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 41 4t

New Advertisements.

DIST. COURT OF THE U. S. for the WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNA } In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that on the 10th day of October, A. D., 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Gibboney F. Hoop, of Philipsburg, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No 85 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 24 day of November, A.D., 1877, at 10 o'clock A.M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S Marshal as Messenger.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11, 1877. 41-2t

500 sold! Agents making $30 to $80 a week!
MORE AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
CROSS AND THE CRESCENT!
The thrilling history of RUSS and TURK for 300 years. A wild story of BLOODSHED and FANATICISM, the strife for power and creed. By the popular historian, L. P. Brackett. Describes their peculiar Religious, Social, and Political customs; their Rulers and Generals, causes of this war, weighty interests at stake, etc. 600 pp. Rich Illust. Only $2.50.
OUR BIBLES have 2,000 illustrations, and far excel all others in quality and quick sale. Prices just reduced 25 per cent.!! Send for full particulars. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 40-4w. Philadelphia, Pa.

$60. Per month will be paid to a good, energetic man in each county to introduce Dr. EGLE'S New Illustrated History of Pa. Write immediately and state experience in this business, and age. Address D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher, Harrisburg, Pa. Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in 40-13t.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS
It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburg, Baltimore, and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to agents. Address, National Publishing Co., Phil'a, Pa. 38 4t

GOLD en Harvest for Agents. We send free our new 40 page illustrated Jewelry and Watch catalogue with instructions how to make money. Address, M. CRONEGH & CO., Phil'a, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 38 4t

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW Pictorial Bibles 2000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch Street, Philadelphia. 33 4t

AGENTS WANTED.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE Co.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
40-4w or San Francisco, Cal.

Duff's College.
The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.
For circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
39-4w

APPEALS ON UNSEATED LANDS.—The County Commissioners will meet in their office in the Court House, on the 30th and 31st days of October, to hear appeals on unseated lands, when all interested may attend if they see proper.
By order of the Board.
HENRY BECK, Clerk.
40-3t.

Dry Goods.

THE

Most Popular

BECAUSE

ALWAYS

REASONABLE

—AND—

RELIABLE!

Store in

Bellefonte!!

AN IMMENSE

Stock of

New Goods!

JUST RECEIVED.

CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING

ELSEWHERE.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, the undersigned administrator of &c. of Margaret Sharer, late of Half Moon township dec'd, will offer at public sale on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877

at Loveville, in Half Moon township, the following described tracts of land, situated in Half Moon and Taylor townships, Centre county.

No 1. A tract of unseated land situated in Half Moon township, Centre county, bounded on the north east by land of Catharine Sharer, South East by lands of B. Buck, on South west by lands belonging to estate of H. Wait, decd. and on the North-west by lands of A. Stevens dec'd, containing forty acres, more or less.

No 2 Beginning at a post on line of lot No 9, thence by lot No 10 North 40 deg, West 103¼ perches to Chestnut—gone now. Stones in old road. Thence by land of Daniel Beck, South 50 deg., West 100 perches to stones corner of Daniel Beck lands, thence by lands of Ridgeway & Budd, south 40 deg, east 100 perches along land last named and lot No 12 to stones, thence by lot No 9, aforesaid North 52 deg. East 100 perches to place of beginning, containing 63 acres and 89 perches.

No 3. Beginning at Stones corner of Ridge lands of Daniel Beck, thence by same, North 54 deg. east 95¾ perches to a post and stone. Thence by lot No. 13, North 40, West 128 perches to Stones; thence by land of Ridgeway and Budd, South 50, West 95 perches to Stones; thence by lot No. 15, South 40, east 113 perches to place of beginning, containing 67 acres and 67 perches. The above described tracts are known as tracts or lots Nos. 4, 11 and 14, on draft of lands C. Van Pool's estate. They are well timbered, unimproved lands. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Terms of sale.—One half of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

B. BUCK,
40-4t Administrator.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$273,694 69
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts.	15,945 19
" " other National Banks	635 24
" " State Banks and Bankers.	10,226 26
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	26,379 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	2,474 80
Checks and other Cash Items	3,374 14
Bills of other Banks	4,169 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	685 65
Specie	950 00
Legal Tender Notes	43,292 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$517,241 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	4,073 96
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	70,708 20
Time Certificates of Deposit	174,340 03
Due to other National Banks	27,552 45
" State Banks and Bankers	566 56
Total	$517,241 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1877.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
JAS. A. BEAVER, } Directors.
ADAM HOY,

THERE will be a meeting of those in favor of the

Greenback & Labor-Reform Ticket

For the purpose of organization and discussion, in the Arbitration Room of the COURT HOUSE, on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 18, 1877.

At 7 one-half o'clock. We propose to do our striking at the Ballot-box.

41-1t MANY CITIZENS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A

CAREFUL REVISION of our PRICES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

To meet the demands of the times we have

REMARKED OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Watches, Diamonds, Electroplate, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FOREIGN GOODS,

AT PRICES FAR BELOW THOSE OF FORMER SEASONS.

We shall maintain the reputation of the past Twelve Years by offering only first class goods. An early visit to our Establishment is solicited. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.

ROBBINS, BIDDLE & CO

1124 Chestnut Street,

9 41 6t cow PHILADELPHIA.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, L. W. MUNSON, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1877,

it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (*the polls to be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and closed at seven o'clock p. m.*) at which time the Freemen of Centre county will vote by ballot for following officers, namely:

One person for Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, (northern precinct) at the public school house at Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (southern precinct) at the public school house at Potter Mills.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cole Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house at Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Fort Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of K. Bosk.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment or judge inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
9-39- Sheriff of Centre County.

Teas.

WELCH'S TEA!

The Ten-Pot Tea!

This Beautiful Tea
Is valued by me,
For I think it superior,
With nothing interior.
It serves me,
Preserves me,
And never unnerves me.
When winking
And blinking,
Or sinking
Or thinking,
This tea is worth drinking,
Without any shrinking;
For it clears me
And cheers me,
It lightens,
It brightens,
It heightens,
And bracingly tightens.
It satisfies
And gratifies,
And sinking health vitalizes,
And often beautifies.
It seizes
Diseases,
And eases
And pleases,
And calmly appeases.
It keeps well,
And keeps well,
Dispels well,
And draws well
And tells well,
And that's how it sells well.
It savors
Of flavors,
Which all view as favors,
It regales,
It prevails
And strongly assails,
When anything ails.
All invalids bless it,
And almost caress it,
And Doctors confess it,
Having heard them express it
It strengthens
And lengthens.
When the frame's a taking
With aching,
With shaking,
And quaking,
You've a cure of its making
This Tea you will find
Is perfectly kind,
To body and mind,
Its virtues to find
Have never failed to be
Of the highest degree.
And therefore you see
What is my opinion of Welch's Tea.

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF UNSEATED lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed the 29th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the county at Treasurer's sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards:

WARRANTEES.	ACRES.	PERCHES.	TWP.
Andrew Kuhns	114	00	Boggs
Valentine Meyers	415	00	Curtin
Richard Wain	415	00	"
Richard Tonice	¼ of 415	00	"
John Meyers	294	31	"
Christian Rohrer	140	00	"
Joseph Kelso	100	00	"
Jesse Brooks	415	00	"
Samuel Baird	376	00	"
Martha Godfrey	294	31	"
Isaac Buckley	50	00	Ferguson
Josiah Lusby	50	00	"
Richard Mosley	50	09	"
Henry Manley	50	00	"
Unknown	150	00	"
"	271	00	"
"	100	00	"
"	233	65	"
"	100	00	"
"	113	00	"
Richard Parker	400	00	Harris
Wm. Harrison	400	00	"
John Irvin	100	00	"
Unknown	150	00	Haines
"	125	00	"
"	150	00	"
Wm Lowrie	106	22	"
J Henry	315	00	Huston
—— Seely	276	00	"
Adam Kuhnes	63	00	"
Wm Chancellor	200	11	"
C Josephson	282	00	"
—— Moore	231	00	"
R Mulholland	100	00	"
Jacob Gratz	236	00	"
Andrew Kuhnes	131	00	"
Henry Phillips	433	00	Halfmoon
Ira Fisher	58	12	"
Robert Shaw	226	77	"
Wm Scott	298	32	Liberty
Sarah Wilson	50	00	"
Thomas King	30	00	"
Peter Swartz	30	00	"
Mathew Leech	400	00	"
R & J Hayes	293	00	"
Hugh Shaw	40	00	"
"	50	00	"
Christ Nestleroad	¼ of 200	00	"
Margaret Bradford	310	00	"
—— Longbottom	40	00	"
Hugh Shaw	80	00	"
M'Coy & Linn	400	00	Marion
Unknown	200	00	"
"	147	00	"
Paul Zantzinger	¼ of 192	00	"
J McKinney	430	00	"
Unknown	125	00	Patton
Wm P Bady			"
Charles Lucas	434	00	Rush
Davis Old	60	00	"
Hardman Phillips	3	100	"
Adam Berghert, Jr	433	153	"
Robert King	50	00	"
Rudolph Kelker	393	168	"
Hugh McIntyre	270	00	"
Hugh Patton	323	00	"
Samuel Harris	50	00	"
White & Patton	250	00	"
James Allison	164	10	"
Thomas Grant	70	00	"
Robert King	100	153	"
John Hoover	150	00	"
James Harrison	75	00	"
Robert King	3	12	"
Hugh Hamilton	433	153	"
Christian Huber	30	00	"
John Lee	433	153	"
Thomas Grant	¼ of 434	00	"
Robert Miller	433	153	"
Richard Malone	433	152	"
John McComing	313	173	Spring
Unknown	75	00	"
John Beck	100	00	Taylor
Jacob Beck	50	00	"
John Schenck	434	00	"
Dan'l Beck	80	00	"
George Cowher	100	00	"
W. F. Lyon & Co	176	00	"
Ann Arthers	2 0	00	"
John Copenhaver	100	00	"
James Walk	20	00	"
George Mong	100	00	"
William Bong	180	92	"
Samuel Dowling	301	00	"
Thomas Arthure	408	00	"
W. D Kuhnes	15	00	Union
"	10	00	"
Joseph Miller	70	00	"
John Dunwoody	150	00	"
W D Kuhnes	25	00	"
John Copp	180	00	"
Samuel Phillips	100	00	"
John Irvin	85	00	"
Boyce Davis	17	00	"
Wm Kuhns	40	00	"
Samuel Hayes	88	00	"
"	50	00	"
Charles Wilson	564	00	"
Mary Kerrigan	50	00	Walker
"	105	25	"
B. Russ & Co	54	00	"
John Baker	40	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	94	39	"
Wm Ackert	111	00	"
Capt O-man	289	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	141	42	"
Jane Miller	433	00	Worth
James Hawthorn	433	1	"

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG, } *Commissioners.*
H. A. MINGLE.

HENRY BECK, *Clerk.* 9 38 4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *de bonis non*, on the estate of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased, having been duly granted by the Register of Centre County to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said decedent will come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

39-6t* MARY WASSON,
P. O. Lemont, Pa. Administratrix.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Thomas by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. S. A. BREW,
Bellefonte, Pa. Assignee.
39-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre county to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Albert Owen, administrator, etc. of Richard Atherton, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M.

9-40-3t JOHN G. LOVE, Auditor.

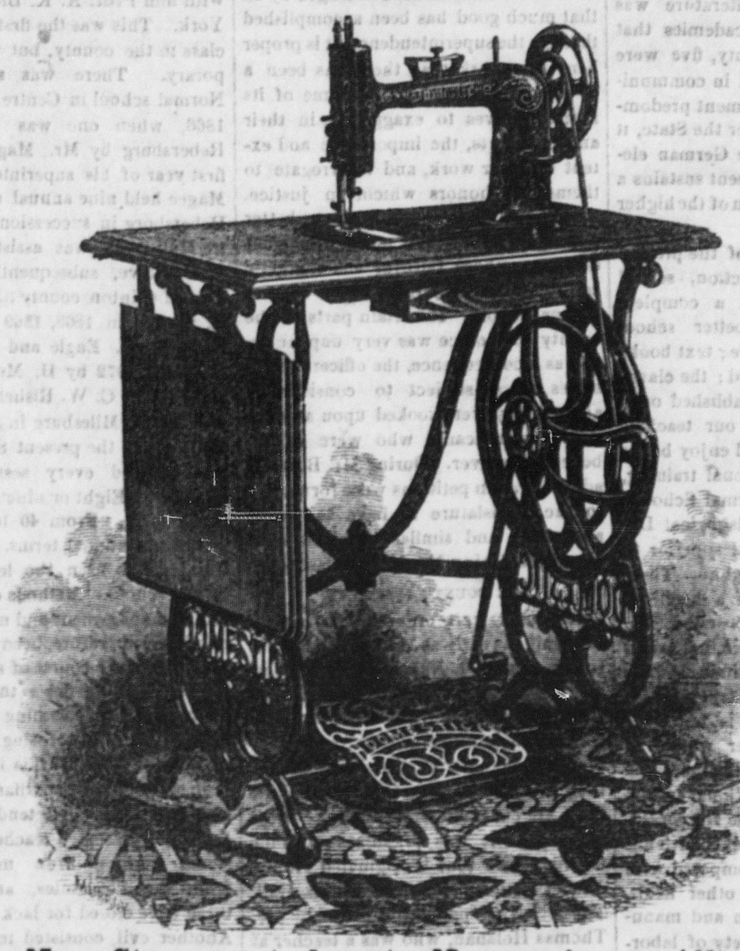
Bunnell & Aikens. Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, etc.

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Allegheny Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞ By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**
9 16 BELLEFONTE, PA

Miscellaneous.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell any thing now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cts for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, and Art Works. **A FORTUNE.**
june, sept. & oct.

RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 058 Broadway, New York.

Send 10cts. for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement. 38 4t

MOTHER'S REMEDY. For Burns and Scalds, Bites of Insects, Poison by Ivy, Frozen Limbs and Parts, Discharging Sores, Milk leg, sore and weak eyes, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons and Styes. Sore Nipples, Broken Breasts, Erysipelas, Acute Pains, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Bleeding of the Lungs, Uterine Hemorrhage and inflammations and Ulcerations peculiar to females is Sanford's Extract of Witch Hazel. Ask for it, because it is better, stronger, and cheaper than any other, and is warranted by Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 38 4t

THE WONDERFUL PEN HOLDER!!

NO INK REQUIRED. We have invented and patented (July 17th, 1877,) a Penholder which contains solidified ink to last years! and with which ANY PEN CAN BE USED!! Once dipping in WATER will write a page!! sample, post-paid, 25 cents, or one Penholder and box of SIX extra inks, 50 cents. Extraordinary inducements to parties out of employment.

J. T. HILLYER, 356 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher's Christian Union says: "It is all it claims to be. We speak from a practical experience, for this notice is written with one of these pens, and we propose to carry it all the time. 41-1m

New Advertisements.

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[*Continued from 2d page.*]

Penn district, which was erected out of Gregg and Haines in 1845, accepted in 1847. Gregg accepted the system in 1838, as appears from a record of an election held March 16, 1838, showing that 102 votes were cast in favor and 100 against. Yet, for the school year ending 1839, the township received from the county the sum of $88.77 for the education of poor children, and the free schools did not go into operation, probably, until the fall of 1839, and then only temporarily, for in 1840 the system was again rejected by a majority of 82 out of a total of 282 votes. The schools went into operation permanently in 1846.

These four districts, viz: Haines, Penn, Miles and Gregg, which rejected the public schools for so long a time, constitute the heavy Pennsylvanian German section of the county. Their prolonged opposition has usually been construed into an argument that these people were opposed to education; but facts hardly sustain the charges, for, while a majority of the older citizens are able to read and write both the English and German languages, there were comparatively few who could not read German. Their literature was German. Of the six academies that have existed in the county, five were established and supported in communities where the German element predominated, and in looking over the State, it will be observed that the German element founded and at present sustains a very respectable proportion of the higher institutions of learning.

Since the introduction of the present system of public instruction, school matters have undergone a complete revolution. We have better school houses and school furniture; text books have been greatly improved; the classification of schools is established on a more scientific basis, and our teachers receive higher salaries and enjoy better opportunities for professional training, afforded by the State Normal Schools, County Institutes and Pedagogical Literature, and are in general superior to the masters of the old regime. There is also among the masses a healthier sentiment in relation to education. These and other advantages that might be named have been gained by the friends of education in the struggle with ignorance, but the victory is not complete, there are still other worlds to conquer. Viewed by itself, the rapid development of our educational system would seem to furnish cause for considerable congratulation among the friends of the institution; when compared with the progress exhibited in other fields, especially in the invention and manufacture of an infinite variety of labor-saving machinery and in the material prosperity generally of our country, it will be found that education has not more than kept its own in the race, and there seems less ground for vanity, unless it be on the assumption that the two are connected as cause and effect.

Statistics in relation to school matters prior to 1854 are neither full nor accurate. A few items gleaned from reports on file in the office of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, and other sources, will here be presented, which, compared with the statistical tables of late annual reports, will give a general idea of the growth of the school system from 1835 to the present year. In 1836 there were reported to the Department 60 schools, as follows: Bellefonte, 4; Bald Eagle, 4; Boggs, 10; Ferguson, 5; Harris, 7; Howard, 7; Lamar, 6; Potter, 4; Spring, 6; Walker, 7. But several of the accepting and all of the non-accepting districts are excluded from the foregoing. Halfmoon reported in 1837, 3½ schools; Patton, 2½; Rush, 2, and Gregg in 1838, 9. These last probably had about the same number of schools in 1836. The number of schools in the rest of the districts in 1836, were, as near as could be ascertained, as follows: Haines, 4; Miles, 4; Logan, 5; making a total of 90 schools for the county in 1836. There were no graded schools at that period. The average salary of male teachers for the year ending June, 1841, was $19.80; female, 11.22. That part of the statistical report relating to Centre county for the year ending June, 1850, is here presented in full, as all the districts had then accepted the system, and the statements are, therefore, more reliable than those of previous years. In 1850, 22 districts, 126 schools, 119 male and 12 female teachers, 3,802 male pupils and 2,902 female pupils were reported. The average salary of male teachers was $19.26, of female teachers $14.40; cost of teaching each scholar per month was 41 cents; tax levied, $12,085.90; State appropriation, $2,066.86; amount paid for instruction, $1,008.91; fuel and contingencies, $768.78; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, &c., $2,373.60. But even after all the districts did report to the Department, their statements were often incorrect.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The county superintendency was established in 1854, and the first officer elected in Centre was Dr. W. J. Gibson, who served one term at a salary of $600.00.

J. I. Burrell was elected in 1857 and served one term at a salary of $800.00.

Thomas Holahan was elected in 1860, and served two terms, receiving $500.00 per annum during the first term, and $600.00 the second. R. M. Magee succeeded Mr. Holahan in 1866 and served three terms. He received a salary of $700.00 the first year, but it was then raised to $1,200.00 and continued at that figure during the remainder of his administration.

The present incumbent was elected in 1875—salary $1,000.00.

The county superintendency is the keystone in the structure of the common school system. Previous to its creation in 1854 the individual efforts of the few progressive teachers and directors were, in a great measure, lost for want of a leader to direct their efforts in a proper channel and secure uniformity of action. Teachers and schools, even of the same districts, were completely isolated; whatever light certain teachers had was carefully hid under the bushel, and the gloom which enshrouded the rest was perpetual. But the visits of the superintendent broke through the seclusion that hedged in each school and opened the way from one end of the county to the other for more enlightened views on the subject of teaching.

While it must be acknowledged by all that much good has been accomplished through the superintendency, it is proper here to remark that there has been a disposition on the part of some of its representatives to exaggerate, in their annual reports, the importance and extent of their work, and to arrogate to themselves honors which, in justice, should have been shared with our better class of teachers and many intelligent directors, whose faithful and energetic labor contributed largely to the success of our schools. In certain parts of the county this office was very unpopular, and as a consequence, the officers themselves were subject to considerable abuse; they were looked upon as wandering mendicants who were of no benefit whatever. During Mr. Burrell's administration petitions were forwarded to the Legislature to have the office abolished; and similar petitions were circulated during Mr. Magee's last term.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Institutes were organized in certain townships as early as 1846, if not before. In this year O. 1. Noble, W. M. Snyder, E. Pletcher and others, teachers of Liberty district, formed an association for mutual improvement in the science of teaching. As to the place of the first meeting of the County Institute there are contradictory opinions. Some claim that it was organized at Pine Grove, others that it originated from a district institute organized at Oak Hall. The following paragraph given by Mr. Thomas Holahan, who was a teacher at the time and county superintendent several years later, seems to be the most authentic: "The first Teachers' Institute held in Centre, or perhaps in the State, was organized at Oak Hall, in Harris township, in 1852. Its originators were W. G. Waring, Dr. J. M. Blair, Dr. J. G. Hartswick, Hon. J. H. Orvis, O. T. Noble, Esq., David Heckendorn, subsequently superintendent of Union county, and myself. Our first sessions were stoutly opposed by the School Board, on the ground that our meetings were concocted plans to advance the teachers' wages, which were then so frightfully high as to command $20.00 a month for four months." There was, however, an institute organized at Pine Grove, in an adjoining district, in the same year, Mr. Noble, who was a member of the Oak Hall association, being President, and Dr. J. D. W. Wingate, Secretary. Neither of these associations seem to have assumed a higher dignity at that time than that of district institutes, but to one of them, or, more probably to both jointly, must be ascribed the honor of being the source of the County Institute. Besides the persons already named, George W. Haines is mentioned as one of the founders of the County Institute, and Samuel Baker, J. E. Thomas and Rev. D. M. Wolf were its staunchest friends at a later period. During the first years of its existence the institute was a crude affair; the attendance on the part of teachers was limited to the immediate vicinity of the place where it was held; the exercises consisted chiefly of labored essays on education and lofty panegyrics on noted school men of that age, and when the programme became exhausted there were always the stereotyped questions in relation to "corporal punishment" and "compulsory attendance" in reserve, which never failed to stimulate the members to prolonged and animated debate. Much time was wasted in discussing subjects that would now be considered trivial. It was not an unusual occurrence to spend an hour or more in a furious discussion whether a certain word in a sentence should be called an "adjective" or an "adverb." But even in its crudest state the Institute accomplished some good; teachers were brought together and became acquainted with each other; they exchanged views on the different phases of their work, and many ideas were disseminated which sprang up and bear good fruit. M. Gibson, in his annual report of 1855, has this to say in reference to the Institute of that period: "There is in the county a regularly organized Teachers' Institute of some years standing, which has been exerting a favorable influence upon the teachers, and through them upon the scholars of the county." Before the passage of the law in reference to County Institutes, generally two sessions of two, three or four days each were called during a term of school, and joint meetings were occasionally held by the teachers of Centre and Clinton counties. The institute has been growing up with the school system; its attendance is better than formerly, and its organization and exercises are established on a more definite and systematic basis.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The first annual reports of the County Superintendents are replete with complaints about the large number of poor teachers then in the profession. This class of teachers existed, of course, before the superintendency was established, but they were better able to hide their inefficiency for want of thorough inspection by competent officers. To remedy this evil in Centre county the different academies formed normal classes for the benefit of teachers, and this practice has been continued up to the present time. On the 15th of April, 1855, Ira C. Mitchell opened a Normal school at Howard. He had associated with him Prof. A. K. Browne, of New York. This was the first school of this class in the county, but was only temporary. There was no permanent Normal school in Centre until the year 1866, when one was established at Rebersburg by Mr. Magee, during the first year of his superintendency. Mr. Magee held nine annual sessions, six at Rebersburg in succession, three at Centre Hall. He was assisted in 1866 by A. D. Rowe, subsequently Superintendent of Clinton county; in 1867 by W. R. Bierly; in 1868, 1869 and 1870, by Rev. W. G. Engle and H. Meyer; in 1871 and 1872 by H. Meyer; in 1873 and 1874 by C. W. Rishel. This school was held in Milesburg in 1875, 1876 and 1877, where the present Superintendent was assisted every session by C. L. Gramley. Eight or nine weeks constitute a term. From 40 to 95 students attend the annual terms. Professional training has been the leading feature of this school. Methods of instruction, school management and mental philosophy have, therefore, been the prominent branches in the course of study. Among the different agencies that have been instrumental in elevating teachers to a higher plane and infusing life and energy into the schools this institution has been an important auxiliary. But it has also had some evil tendencies. The facility it presented teachers for professional training drew many students from the academies, and several of these were closed for lack of patronage. Another evil consisted in the substitution of superficial professional attainments, on the part of quite a number of teachers, for the more essential and thorough knowledge of the common branches.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CENTRE COUNTY—STATE COLLEGE.

The following sketch of this institution is taken from J. B. Linn's historical sketch of Centre county in Dr. W. H. Egle's "History of Pennsylvania:"

"Twelve miles south-west of Bellefonte, in College township, is located the State College. As originally proposed by the Penn'a State Agricultural Society, and organized under its auspices, it was named the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania. The act of incorporation is dated April 13th, 1854. In 1862 its name was changed to the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania." In 1867, the institution having then come under the law of Congress of July 2d, 1862, was then compelled to extend its course of instruction, in order to more fully comply with the educational requirements of that act, which directs that "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in such a manner as the Legislature of the State might prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The scope of the institution being thus greatly extended, the name was again changed (January, 1874) to the "Pennsylvania State College." In 1863 the Congressional land grant was accepted by the State, and subsequently the scrip for the 780,000 acres of land granted, sold and properly invested as an endowment fund for the State College. Since the year 1872 the annual income from this fund has been $30,000. The College property consists of a tract of four hundred acres, of which one hundred are set apart as a model and experimental farm, and worked separate from the main College farm of three hundred acres, though under the supervision of the professor of agriculture. The main building is a plain, substantial structure of limestone, seated on a pleasant rise of ground, and is two hundred and forty feet in length, eighty feet in average breadth, and full five stories in height, exclusive of the basement, with ample lodging rooms, chapel, library, society halls, laboratories, cabinets and refectory for three hundred and thirty students, the whole well heated and supplied with water. A large campus for exercise and drill and extensive pleasure grounds adjoin the buildings. A full college course is pursued, consisting of instruction in agriculture, chemistry, geology, botany, surveying, telegraphy, physics, language and literature, combined with military instruction. No charge is made for tuition. The faculty consists of twelve professors, of whom Rev. James Calder, D. D. is president. The State College is at present in a flourishing condition."

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

This Academy was incorporated January 8th, 1805, and is the oldest institution of this class in the county. It is located in the south-western part of Bellefonte, on a considerable eminence overlooking the town, and within a few rods of the beautiful spring, after which the town is named. The land on which the Academy buildings are located was donated by Messrs. James Dunlop and James Harris. At the time of incorporation the legislature made an appropriation of two thousand dollars, with the provision that a number of poor children—not exceeding six—were to be educated gratis. This fact seems to be forgotten for none are claiming the privilege at present. The first building erected was small, but additions were subsequently made, and the accommodations were ample. Rev. H. R. Wilson, the first principal, opened the school in 1806, and remained until 1809. Among the leading teachers that followed were Rev. James Linn, Robert Baird, Alfred Armstrong and Rev. John Livingstone. Rev. J. P. Hughes, the present principal, has been at the head of the institution for a number of years, and has been eminently successful in bringing it to a high standard of excellence and prosperity. The school is generously patronized by the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, the number of students in attendance ranging from forty to ninety.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY.

This institution traces its origin to a private school established in 1852, by Messrs. Thomas F. Patton, Wm. Burchfield and Wm. Murray, citizens of Pine Grove. Feeling the need of a higher school accessible to all, these gentlemen secured the services of Mr. Ward as principal, and in 1856 a site was purchased, and a fine two-story brick building was erected soon after. Mr. Ward, who remained two years, was succeeded by Mr. Campbell, who was principal one year. Prof. J. E. Thomas, a staunch friend of the common schools, and the cause of education in general, succeeded Mr. Campbell, and remained in charge until his death in 1872. During his administration, which extended over a period of 16 years, the school reached a high standard, and was liberally patronized by the citizens of the neighborhood, as well as by many persons from adjoining counties. The number of students enrolled was, some sessions, as high as 85, among whom were many of the common school teachers. During the late war, however, the prosperity of the institution received a momentary check, as the teacher, Mr. Thomas, and a number of the students entered the army. The property has been purchased by the I. O. O. F. of that section, and the school is still prospering under the present principal, Mr. Jocob Rhone.

BOALSBURG ACADEMY.

The project of establishing an academy at Boalsburg was originated by Rev. Peter Fisher, Hon. George Boal, Henry Keller and George Jack, and through the generous efforts of these men, seconded by other liberal citizens of the town and vicinity, the undertaking was successfully accomplished. Money was raised by stock subscriptions of $25.00 shares, and a two-story frame building was erected in 1853, the upper room of which was designed for the use of a school, the lower for a place of worship. The first instructor was Mr. J. G. Austin, who had taught one or two sessions in a private house prior to the erection of the academy building. He remained several years, and, while in his charge the institution was in a prosperous condition, having enrolled some sessions from 75 to 80 students. But the prosperity of this school, also, was seriously interrupted during the war,—the patriotism of both the teacher and a number of the students proving too strong for the allurements of classical studies, they enlisted, and entered the army. Mr. James Patterson, who received a captain's commission, had been in charge. It may be proper in this place to state that the teachers of the county had been well represented in the army. Mr. Holahan, in his report for 1864, states that about 70 per cent. of the usual number of male teachers had from time to time entered the army.

Under the principalship of Mr. George W. Leiber, who was one of the successors of Captain Patterson, the school regained its former standing. Among the other leading teachers who had charge at different times, were Theophilus Weaver, D. M. Wolf and Fleisher. The academy is not in operation now, but measures are on foot to have it incorporated and opened again.

AARONSBURG ACADEMY.

The first session of this institution was held in the fall of 1854 in an old school house in the northern part of Aaronsburg, which had been put up by subscription for school purposes under the old system. In 1858 a new building was erected by Mr. Thomas Yearick who had control of the academy until near its close in 1868. At present the property belongs to the township and is used for the higher grades of the free schools. The first teacher was a Mr. Schieldknecht who taught one session in 1854. Mr. J. I. Burrell, who was afterwards county superintendent, succeeded Mr. Schieldknecht. The other principal teachers that followed were, J. R. Dimm, L. O. Foose, Rev. Charles Blake, Dr. Jerred Hoy, Rev. W. H. Gotwalt. The academy was at one time in a flourishing condition, having enrolled from 30 to 70 students during its different sessions of the year, among whom were many of the common school teachers.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.

The school board of Gregg township contemplating the erection of a public school building at Penn Hall, entered into an arrangement with the citizens of the neighborhood, who desired something more in the way of educational facilities than was afforded by the common schools, to add a second story to the building for the purpose of establishing an academy. In the fall of 1866 the first session of the academy was opened by its present accomplished principal, Rev. D. M. Wolf. The institution always has been well supported by the community in which it is located, and has been a great benefit to that section of the county; many students take advantage of the facilities it presents to prepare for college or the duties of the school room. The annual attendance has varied from 30 to 60 students, averaging about 50 for each session since the organization of the school. The following is a list of the teachers who have taught at this academy: D. M. Wolf, W. H. Gutelius, J. I. Kossiter, A. E. Truxal, W. C. Shaeffer, J. B. Kershner, and G. D. Gurley.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY.

An academy was in existence at Jacksonville for a number of years, but has been closed of late. It was converted into a soldiers' orphan school about the close of the late war, but for some reason the pupils were afterwards sent to other institutions of a similar kind.

REBERSBURG SELECT SCHOOLS.

This school was established about the year 1858, and has been in existence, with one or two interruptions of a term, up to the present time. Quite a number of teachers attend the annual sessions and prepared themselves for the school room. Among the teachers who had charge of the school at different periods, were Samuel Gramley, William Magee, R. M. Magee, H. Meyer and C. L. Gramley.

Select schools were also established at Unionville and Stormstown, both of which have been well supported.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The literary societies of the State College, and some of those of the academies, have libraries of more or less importance connected with them, but independent of these there are only three in the county deserving special notice,—two at Bellefonte and one at Philipsburg.

BELLEFONTE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. Association, December 9th 1874, to which the prominent citizens of Bellefonte had been invited, a movement was initiated to establish a Library and Reading Room. Space will not allow an abstract of the proceedings of this and subsequent meetings which had been called to deliberate on this subject; suffice it to say, therefore, that the organization of the association was completed and the rooms opened to the public July 1st, 1875. While most of the leading citizens of Bellefonte subscribed liberally for the support of the library and labored zealously for its success, Gov. Curtin enjoys the distinction of being its originator and most liberal patron. The association occupies three rooms on the second floor of Mr. Humes's building, on Allegheny street. Three rooms have been furnished at an expense of nearly $1500.00, and are pleasant and attractive. The library as yet contains only about 650 volumes, but additions are made from time to time. The reading room is supplied with a good selection of papers and magazines. An annual fee of two dollars will entitle any person to the privilege of the rooms.

LAW LIBRARY.

This library was established by an act of Assembly, in 1866, which provided that all fines imposed by the courts of Centre county, and all forfeited recognizances, should be appropriated for the use of the court, bar and citizens of the county. The act was repealed in 1872. The library is located in the Court House at Bellefonte, and contains about 500 volumes.

PHILIPSBURG LIBRARY.

A public library has been in existence at Philipsburg seven or eight years, and seems to be permanently established. It contains about 600 volumes.

TEACHERS UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM.

A short biographical sketch of the leading teachers under the old system would be interesting if space would allow, but a list of their names, given as near as possible in the order of time in which they taught, must suffice. The names of a few appear in the body of the sketch and will not be repeated here. Among the first on the list are several who taught as early as the year 1800, and of the last, a few are still living and have taught, also, under the free school system:

W. L. Smith, William McMinn, George Patton, Joe Vanborn, George Padget, James Rankin, James Packer, Timothy Ladd, Robert B. Thompson, Jacob Baker, D. McCutchen, John Gilliland, John Buffington, John S. Price, Robert E. Smith, Daniel Black, Samuel Waring, Henry Mussina, Zackriah Shugert, P. S. Proudfoot, P. Little, Samuel Baker, William Kerr, John Toner, A. Coble. The following list includes nearly all the lady teachers from about the year 1820 to 1835; prior to 1820 but few schools were taught by female teachers: Eliza Dunlop, Abigal Miles, Mary Parsons, Sarah Tucker, Elizabeth Blakely, Nancy McKean, Dorcas Lee, Anna L. Lee, Sarah Brooks, Lydia Carpenter, Hannah McBride, Lucy Loomis and Cathrine McKenna.

Acknowledgements are due F. W. A. Shultz, Rev. D. M. Wolf, Thomas Holohan, T. F. Patton and S. J. Herring, for assistance rendered in kindly furnishing items of information.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.—We have no doubt but there is a great deal of actual suffering among the poor everywhere. It cannot be otherwise when most of the workingmen are idle. But there is a class of beggars who thrive upon the woes of others, and they welcome just such stagnant times as the present, when they can pawn off their laziness for unavoidable suffering. There are hundreds of men, women and children who make daily visits to the homes of the prosperous to implore for food and clothing. Not one in ten of these is an honest beggar, and we cannot blame the housewife who may be called to the back door fifty times a day, for turning a deaf ear to the sorrowful supplications that are sure to greet her. This tramp begging is getting to be an insufferable nuisance, and it is a pity that some means cannot be devised for helping the really worthy objects of charity among us. Nine-tenths of the appeals that are made in the streets by stout men, frail women, or frailer children, are appeals that do not deserve to be listened to. These beggars want money, and they want it for no other purpose than to buy cheap whiskey with. Only last week we were importuned by one of these worthless fellows for aid. The night before we had given him a supper, but had a suspicion that we had bestowed our charity upon an unworthy object, and refused him further help. When he found he could make no more off of us, he took money from his pocket and showed us, remarking that he had enough of it. When such fellows as this are travelling about, is it any wonder that all beggars are looked upon with suspicion, and that the innocent suffer with the guilty? There are very few poor persons who cannot find some friend to recommend them, if they are really worthy of help, and, as a rule, all traveling beggars are imposters, and should not be encouraged. Once in awhile we may run across a deserving and needy person, but it is not often. The really commendable objects of charity seldom make their wants known in any public way, and if they do, the vagabonds who outnumber them, must be blamed for what coldness is shown the deserving.

A California paper describes "the latest thing out" as a new horseshoe made out of three thicknesses of raw hide, compressed together with heavy pressure. It is said to last longer, weighs only one-fourth as much as the common shoes, never splits the hoof, and has no bad influence on the foot. It is so elastic that the horse's step is never uncertain. This will remind farmers who drove cattle and horses across the plains in early days of the fact, now almost forgotten, that this is no new invention, for the cattle, and horses, too, were often shod with shoes made out of buffalo hide, cut from the neck, where the skin is almost an inch thick.

WINE FRITTERS.—Beat six eggs till thick and smooth; and when they are quite light, beat into them, gradually, six tablespoonfuls of sweet Malaga wine, and six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Have ready a sufficient number of large, fresh milk biscuit, split in two, soaked in a bowl of sweet wine about five minutes, and drained on a sieve. Put some fresh lard into a frying-pan, and when it boils and has been skimmed, dip each piece of the split biscuit into the batter of wine, egg and sugar, and fry them a light brown. When done, drain them well from the lard. Send to the table with powdered white sugar sprinkled over them.

We fear that in recalling the foreign Ministers the President's policy has gone abroad.

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Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

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For this Comprehensive, Superbly Illustrated History of the present momentous struggle in the East. Its accurate Maps, Plans and many Elegant Engravings are a special feature. It gives a Graphic History of each Country, with historic and descriptive sketches of the primitive manners, picturesque customs and domestic life of the contestants. Describes the

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo,* have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Edmiston, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

J. M. BLAIR,
WILLIAM BROWER,
9-35-6t* Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John C. Bricker, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, according to law, for settlement.

JOHN MUSSER, JR.,
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v5n34-tf

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has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

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Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

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HARDWARE!

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Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

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$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

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W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended. Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

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Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

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PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

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Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

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will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

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For Sale at

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At the Yards of the

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RAILROAD CO.,

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Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $5 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

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Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

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The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large O Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

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960,000 ACRES IN

Southwest Missouri.

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE,
Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 31

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-3-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v5no6 1y

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CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of C. H. ETAS & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 273, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——We learn from the *Journal* that William Askey, of Philipsburg, was stricken with paralysis last Thursday morning.

——The people of Penns Valley are growling about high freights on the Lewisburg, Centre, and Spruce Creek Railroad.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Ettinger, of Armstrong, while on a visit to some friends in Harrisburg, lately, fell and broke the wrist of her right arm.

——Rev. W. H. Eldridge was elected and installed pastor of the Baptist church, of Philipsburg, last Thursday. He has been preaching for the society on trial for the past month.

——M. Strohm, of Centre Hill, has been painting his house. Some other people in that vicinity had better follow his example. They need not be afraid. It does not hurt a house to paint it.

——The Philipsburg "Journal" has run up both tickets—Democratic and Republican—and says "that it is lead to do it through a spirit of 'malice towards none and charity towards all.'" Run up the Greenback ticket, neighbor, or hav'nt you got any of "them fellers out there?"

——Farmers, who desire a first class supply of groceries, including every article in the line—sugars, coffees, teas, spices, and all else essential to family use and convenience, would do well to examine the superior and extensive stock of Sechler & Co. Remember the place—Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

——A man by the name of Drake, residing in Clinton county, recently shot a man whom he found stealing chickens from a hen house in his yard. His case was brought up before the grand jury of that county, a few days ago, when they ignored the bill. Evidently, they thought the thief had got no more than he justly deserved.

——The *Journal* man at Millheim has opened a book store, and is selling literature to the literate and illiterate of Penns and Brush valleys. He wants to know if we do not think that selling books to those hard-shell Democrats will make Republicans of them. We think it might if they were not utterly lost. The spirit will not always strive with man, and if their case is hopeless a little learning might make them mad.

——We learn from the Centre Hall *Reporter* that Dr. Neff had his arm broken above the wrist and the wrist joint knocked out of place on last Thursday, by being thrown from his sulky, which was upset. He was on his return home from a visit to a patient, and his horse frightened at some object which the doctor could not see, as the night was so very dark, and ran away. The horse became detached from the sulky upon its upsetting.

——We hear of some skirmishing in the Council on Monday night. Mr. Harper, chairman of the street committee, has undertaken to extend High street into the Halfmoon hill, to which Mr. Humes, a member of the same committee, took exceptions, which culminated in the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Humes to suspend the work. It has been the policy of the Republican members of the Council to avoid extraordinary expenses as much as possible, hence this decision.

——Benjamin B. Thomas, of the firm of Lauth, Thomas & Co., Howard Iron Works, was traveling on one of the fast trains over the Pennsylvania railroad, on the 6th inst., and went out on the platform of a car to throw a letter off at Coatsville when his feet slipped, causing him to fall from the train. His head struck the ground first, fracturing the skull and causing his death immediately. This is a sad affair, and is another warning to keep off the platforms of fast trains while in motion.

AUTUMN AGAIN.—Autumn is again with us. Summer is gone, and already the chill winds and falling leaves, and the general appearance of decay and desolation, admonishes us that the summer days are ended. This season of all others is most suggestive of sober thoughts, and few can wholly resist its saddening influence. The leaves, though dyed in nature's most gorgeous colors, are falling to the ground to wither in all their dazzling beauty. The chilling winds, the gloomy aspect, where but a short time ago was luxuriance and verdure, can but turn the mind accustomed to reflection, to thoughts on the human life as well as the face of nature. Those beautiful leaves fast withering to decay are fit types of human hopes, which, when they seem nearest realized are oftenest blasted. Those chilling sounds remind us of the chilling influence adversity brings to bear upon us, and the general decay is emblematical of the days which come to so many when they say there is no pleasure. Since last autumn's beauties were unfolded, how many changes have taken place in almost every life. All summer long we have watched the shifting, varying clouds, thinking how closely they resembled our lives. Each hour in the day brings changes, and they become new, bright and clear, then showery, then again threatening and angry. So, too, the years roll on, and bring to us joys and sorrows, smiles and tears. But with the approach of autumn the skies settle into a dull, leaden hue, with occasional glimpses of sunshine.

During the past month how we have enjoyed the pleasures of outdoor life. The fresh, green foliage, the beautiful flowers and the merry singing birds, have one and all contributed to our enjoyment. But the flowers are fading, the trees change from green to the vivid colors of autumn, and drop their leaves one by one; the birds fly to the warm South, there to remain until the balmy breezes of spring call them back. Truly we can say that autumn is here again, that summer's gone with its bright, warm sunshine, green leaves, singing birds and fragrant flowers. How we shall miss them all, and wander through the leafless woods, listening to the mournful winds and sighing in unison, "They are gone!"

——At a stated meeting of the borough Council, on Monday evening of of this week, J. M. Keichline, Esq., was elected tax collector for the ensuing year. The delay in collecting taxes heretofore has been a source of great annoyance to the borough treasurer, as well as to the creditors of the borough. This has arisen partially on account of the tax duplicate having been furnished to the collectors, who have collected the taxes at their own discretion, without any regard to the wants of the borough. The finance committee of the Council recommended a new departure, which was adopted, and hereafter, specific instructions will accompany the duplicate, which will require the collector to perform his duty within a specified time. It is now the policy of the Council to keep the current expenses within the assessment of taxes, and, if possible, create a sinking fund for the purpose of reducing the funded indebtedness. We doubt the policy of attempting to reduce the funded indebtedness at this time, but we deem it entirely wise to keep within the income, and not increase the current indebtedness. Our borough orders are now at a discount of ten per cent., and there is no good reason why they should not be at par. We say, by all means get the current indebtedness liquidated, but let the bonded indebtedness stand till business is attended with prosperity.

THE EARLY RISING DELUSION.—For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till ten or eleven or twelve o'clock, and then rises at five or six, because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours sleep. All the stuff written about great men who sleep only three or four hours a night, is apocryphal. They have been put on such small allowances occasionally, and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can get to bed early then rise early; if you cannot get to bed till late then rise late. It may be as proper for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. Let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulses. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. It is barbarous to expect children to land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses. Give us time after you call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

——Mr. Cyrus Condo, a native of Penns Valley, has resided in California for several years past, following the business of mining. Some time ago he returned to visit old friends. Last week he went back again to the land of gold.

——Vote for Clement Dale for District Attorney. He is an honest man, and will act for the interest of the people and the tax payers.

——Some of the Spring Mills people took the trouble to visit both the Union and Centre county fairs, and they pronounce ours decidedly the best. We told them so in the beginning.

——A boy by the name of Long, who lives in Brush valley, while out after chestnuts a few days ago, fell from a tree, a distance of forty feet, sustaining injuries which it is thought may prove fatal.

——The counsel in the Turner case in Clearfield have been trying to obtain a new trial, which Judge Orvis has refused to grant, and has passed the sentence of death upon the prisoner. The case is now being prepared for the supreme court.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Last Thursday morning the house of Thomas Hicks, Esq., on Linn street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire caught from a flue leading from the kitchen range, and was discovered as soon as it commenced. It was extinguished without much alarm.

——You can buy a genuine Beaver overcoat from Newman for $11.00, that cost at other stores $15.00. Beaver overcoats as low as $7.00. Chinchilla overcoats at $5.00, and genuine all wool fur beaver at $10. Be sure and go to Newman's first—he is in earnest and no humbug. tf

——We learn from the Millheim *Journal*, that they are paying teachers in Miles township wages as follows:

Stover's School, taught by Jno. Delong, salary	$27.00
Brungard's School, taught by Cal. Morris.	26.00
Wolfe's School, taught by C. W. Hosterman	28.00
Gramly's School, taught by G. S. Frank.	29.00
Rebersburg Grammar School, taught by C. L. Gramly	33.00
Rebersburg Primary School, taught by Jas. Brungard	29.00
Harter's School, taught by C. O. Mallery.	30.00
Madisonburg Grammar School, taught by J. C. Burkert	28.00
Madisonburg Primary School, taught by L. H. Leitzell	29.00

——We have received from Hon. John B. Linn a copy of his new work entitled the "Annals of Buffalo Valley from 1775 to 1855." There is no man living so well qualified to perform a work of this kind as Mr. Linn. He has all his life taken a deep interest in antiquarian research and has collected a vast store of knowledge in this direction. This book will be of great interest to many people in this county and should receive a large sale. Mr. Daniel Derr, of this place, is agent for the book.

——The Centre Hall *Reporter* gleans the following interesting scrap of local history:

According to Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, Captain William Wilson Potter, of Bellefonte, has the flag of the Royal Grenadiers, captured on the field of Monmouth, New Jersey, by his (maternal) grandfather, the late Judge William Wilson, of Chillisquaque Mills, Northumberland county. The flag has the appearance of having been wrenched from the staff, and has a few old dust marks on the device; otherwise it looks as bright and new as if it had just come from the gentle fingers that made it, although ninety-nine years have rolled away since its golden folds drooped in the sultry air of that June day battle. The battle of Monmouth was fought on the 28th of June, 1778, and the day was so fearfully hot that fifty nine British soldiers died without receiving a wound. The flag in the possession of Captain Potter is a rare relic of Revolutionary days, and he prizes it very highly.

—— On last Friday night, about half past ten o'clock, the large barn of Mr. Daniel Long, in Hartleton, was discovered on fire and beyond hope of saving. It was entirely consumed, together with all his crops which were stored therein. All the live stock were taken out with the exception of a horse belonging to Rev. Eusebius Hershey, of Rebersburg, Centre county, who was in Hartleton that night. Mr. Hershey also lost his buggy and harness. Mr. Long's loss is put down at $3,500, upon which, we are informed, he had no insurance. The work of an incendiary, it is thought.—*Mifflinburg Telegraph.*

——Hublersburg had quite a fire on the 24th ult., Mr. Jas. I. Gramley writes us: Mr. George Swartz's foundry was burned to ashes and nearly all that was in it, including the engine. Some of the patterns were saved. The insurance had expired a few weeks ago. The building was about 120 feet long, 1½ stories high; the east end contained the smithshop, next was the foundry and then the workshops. It was set on fire above the smithshops, on second story, by some person unknown, as no work was done in it for some time. It was set on fire about 1 o'clock, while a protracted meeting was going on in the west end of town. Loss about $2,000. The establishment will be rebuilt.—Centre Hall *Reporter.*

——Mr. John High, a resident of Clearfield county, but formerly of this county, died at his residence in Clearfield county on the 17th of June, 1877, aged 85 years, 4 months and 1 day. Mr. High lived near the village of Oak Hall for many years, where he carried on the trade of tanning. He will be remembered by many of the older inhabitants as being among the most highly honored and respected citizens of that neighborhood. In the year 1826 he moved to Clearfield county, where he continued to reside to the day of his death. He was the father of twelve children, sixty-two grand-children, and eighty-five great grand children—many of them still residing in this county, and being among the most worthy of our citizens.

——There is nothing which adds more to the convenience, as well as pleasure, of shopping, than to have large and reliable stocks from which to select. Especially is this realized by heads of the family when laying in their necessary family supplies of groceries. At Sechler & Co.'s, in the Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, these advantages are always offered. Their stock of groceries is always full, fresh, complete in its variety, and continually kept so by the almost daily additions made to it. They have everything embraced within the catalogue of family supplies—for kitchen or table, including teas, coffees, sugars, spices, cheese, hams, preserved and pickled fruits, glass and queensware, jars and all varieties of stone, glass or wooden vessels, sweet and Irish potatoes, and the thousand and odd other articles to be found in a first class establishment. To complete their claims to the liberal patronage of the public, they adhere strictly to the rule of giving the very best in the market at the lowest living rates. Those in need of any article in their line are invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO GROWERS.—As many farmers in this county are commencing to raise tobacco, they should know the fact that they can sell tobacco of their own production, or tobacco received by them as rent from tenants who have produced the same on their lands, without being required to pay a special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco, provided they dispose of their leaf tobacco to persons who have paid a special tax, either as leaf dealers or as manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars. If, however, the farmer sells his tobacco directly to consumers, or to persons other than those who have paid a special tax, either as leaf dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, he becomes liable, as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, to a special tax of $500. It is the duty of every farmer producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any revenue officer, to furnish a complete statement, verified by oath, of the amount of his sales, to whom sold, and where shipped.

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS.—With the faded gardens, the cool shadows and the first suggestive frosts comes the school mistress. She vanished from us just as the tulips were flowering and the first wrens were balancing themselves upon the catalpa twigs by the south window. We remember how weary she looked as she passed along the street the last day of school, a few steps behind the trim little calicos and the hilarious young boys in button-ups. She steps more lightly now as she goes smiling to the work and worry of a new term. We might better spare the whole race of politicians than this modest, earnest, even-tempered stepmother of everybody's children. She it is who, in her quiet and patient way, sways and fashions the errant form upon which depend, not merely the rise and fall of rudimentary knowledge, but the security and growth of all that preserves and exalts society and gives to popular governments its progress and its glory.

FORGERY.—Last Monday two boys, by the name of S. W. Laird and David Hollabaugh, called at the store of Isaac Guggenheimer to purchase goods. They completed their purchase and presented in payment an order from John Hoy, for thirty-seven dollars. Mr. Guggenheimer had noticed that the boys appeared very nervous, and when he saw the order was very suspicious of it. Mr. Hoy happened to be in town, and upon hunting him up he pronounced it a forgery. A warrant was sworn out for their arrest. Hollabaugh was arrested in about an hour, but Laird was not found at once. While they were looking for him he presented himself at the jail to see the prisoner, when the sheriff locked him up. Most of the goods were recovered, and no doubt the balance will be found before long.

——Last week Mr. John Hugh bought five acres of land between Millheim and Aaronsburg, from Henry Dutweiler, for $185 per acre, and on Saturday Jonathan Harter bought five acres adjoining the above, at the Administrator's sale of the estate of Wm. S. Harter, for $200 per acre. J. W. Snook bought four acres at the same sale, for $154 per acre. Property is looming up in and around Millheim. We advise those who want to get out to sell now while the excitement is up. They will never have a better opportunity.

SAUER KRAUT.—With the first good, crisp frost comes the season for sauer kraut making, a period in the year looked forward to with interest by certain classes of our fellow citizens. Some of our good housewives have already made kraut. There was a time when to acknowledge a fondness for this dish was to be unfashionable; but times have changed, and now not to eat sauer kraut is to be lacking in one of the most fashionable accomplishments of the day.

——Graham & Son are selling good, solid Red Sole Leather for 25 cents per pound; Kips and Upper at 60 cts. Now is the time to buy. 38 4t

——Sechler & Co. deal in all kinds of country produce and groceries.

——T. Hicks & Brother, at their well known hardware and stove store, on Allegheny street, are just now making an attractive display of stoves, of every variety, substantial construction, unsurpassed conveniences, and admirable finish. Among the notably superior stoves which they exhibit may be mentioned the "Jasper Double Heater,"—a beautiful article, and admirably adapted to the purposes of its construction; the "Brilliant Light Double Heater," another superb specimen; and the very paragon of warming conveniences—Spear's Double Cylinder "Silver Moon," highly and superbly mounted and polished, and attractive and cheerful for parlor, sitting room, library, or office. The "Invincible" is another prettily arranged and good stove, and, in connection with the number of cooking stoves, ranges, etc., completes one of the largest and best stocks ever brought to the market. The public—at this season specially interested—are invited to call and see the fine display.

POSTMASTERS, BEWARE!—The fact has come to our knowledge that some of our Centre county postmasters make a practice of coming to Bellefonte, and purchasing bills of merchandise, and paying for the same in postage stamps. We would call the attention of all such to the following ruling of the Post Office Department, to be found on page 59 of the United States Postal Guide for January, 1877:

74. If a postmaster is reported for selling postage stamps outside of the delivery of his office, or for using them for the discharge of private obligations, and the charges be sustained upon an examination of the case, such postmaster will be promptly removed or his office discontinued.

We give this timely warning to our postmaster friends in order that they may not get into trouble, as we are assured that any further violation of the above rule, if known, will be promptly reported to the Department.

CARD OF THANKS.—The undersigned, colored citizens of Bellefonte, tender their sincere thanks and gratitude to the people of Bellefonte for their cordial liberality in donating to them liberal means for repairing and roofing the African Methodist Episcopal church.

M. S. GRAHAM,
JOHN WELCH,
GEORGE SIMS,
CHAS. GREEN,
WALTER ROSE,
Committee.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y cow

——Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, sells overcoats at $3.00; a good winter suit at $4.50; a good suit of underwear at 50 cents; a good heavy hat for 75 cents. Boots and shoes correspondingly low. He guarantees to sell for 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other store. All he asks is to call and price his goods and be convinced. He means business, as he has a very large stock which he is determined to sell at all hazards. tf

MARRIED.

DALE—HARTER—On Thursday, September 27, 1877, by Daniel Grove J. P., at the Justice's office, Mr. Wm. H. Dale to Mrs. Emma L. Harter, all of Marion township, Centre county, Pa.

BOTTORFF—COUGHNER—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1877, at the M. E. Parsonage in Pine Grove Mills, by Rev. H. Linn, George H. Bottorff and Miss Eliza Jane Coughner, both of Centre county.

DIED.

ODENKIRK—At Centre Hall, Oct. 5th, 1877, Mr. George Odenkirk, aged 72 years, 6 months and 10 days.

SMITH—At Centre Hall, Oct. 4th, 1877, Dr P. D. Smith, aged 53 years, and 5 months.

EMERICK—In Hublersburg, Oct. 3d, Claytie May, only daughter of John F. Emerick, aged 1 year, 8 months, 22 days.

ST. CLAIR—At Unionville, Sept. 9th, Willie Gwynn, son of A. J. and Rushie B. St. Clair, aged 1 year, 6 months and 13 days.

MATTERN—At Buffalo Run, Sept. 30th, 1877, at 3 o'clock A. M., John Mattern, aged 83 years, 6 months and four days.

In the death of Mr. Mattern, Buffalo Run, and indeed Centre county, has lost one of its oldest and first settlers. He went to that place when it was a perfect wilderness. He cleared a large farm and lived upon it until the time of his death. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and in his younger days was a great worker in the Sabbath schools, organizing and attending them throughout the county, wherever he found that help was wanted. In all his dealings with his fellow men he was just and upright, conscientious to a fault. He would wrong no man in thought, word or deed. What he thought a thing was worth, that he would sell it for, without any regard to what it might be selling for in the market. He conceived a bushel of corn and oats to be worth seventy-five cents, and would never ask nor take any more for it. In carrying on his farm, neatness and order were everywhere noticeable. He had a place for everything, and everything must be in its place. In his younger days he filled many offices of honor and trust within the gift of the people of the township, and always was at his post ready for duty. He also fulfilled the duties of a freeman, and never in his life missed an election. He raised a large family—two daughters and six sons, and true to the teachings of their noble sire, they never in their lives have tasted either tobacco or spirituous liquors.

The world is better that such men live in it, and their death leaves a void that is hard to fill. Such a man will live in the grateful remembrance of neighbors and friends long years after his form has mouldered in the dust, and the good that he has done will live to bless mankind forever.

COMMERCIAL.

From the *North American* of the 15th instant:

Some improvement has been developed in business circles during the past week, and it may safely be predicted that the present season will prove the most active and probably the most profitable since the fall of 1873. The latter we assume from the fact that the expense of carrying on business has been much reduced whilst all risks and ventures have been carefully avoided, thus securing the profits with fewer drawbacks than in former seasons. This is the strong feature of the present fall trade, and must be borne in mind in estimating the profits of the autumn business. The leaks have been greatly narrowed down in the past four years—there being fewer failures and less venturesome risks than formerly—and the profits, though smaller than they used to be, are more sure and regular. The industries are beginning to show to the front, and before long we expect to see this long-neglected portion of the business in full blast. Our railroads, which have been supposed to be excessive and unnatural, will find ample employment in this coming time, and will achieve new wonders in the way of building up neglected wilds with the fabrics of civilization. This nation is the second power in the world in the production of metals; in maritime tonnage; in foreign commerce, and in the manufacture of the leading merchandise staples. It is now about to step boldly forward and struggle for the first place. To succeed it needs only a sound national currency, well grounded on an ample basis of silver and gold coin in active circulation and common use, and that it is destined to have in the new era. It is important that it should now be borne in mind that the long continued contraction has ceased, and that values are recovering their natural and normal condition. It is not the inflation consequent upon an excessive use of paper money, for the price of gold is steadily declining; nor is it the result of silver inflation, for we have in circulation only $33,000,000 of silver, while France has $1,000,000,000. It is the resistless force of a national progress that has been misunderstood, misrepresented and undervalued. Such a contraction as that under which we have been suffering was wholly unjustified by the actual facts, and it is amazing that the enormous aggregate wealth, agriculture, commerce, mining and manufactures of such a nation could have been so long kept down by the sheer force of clamor and croaking. The whole stagnation and contraction must be regarded as artificial, causeless and grossly unnatural and forced. The events of the week in financial circles were unimportant. The local market is amply supplied with funds, which are still offered at the usual rates of interest. As the season advances those having funds to place are disposed to put it out on paper maturing toward the close of the year, but in these cases signatures are very closely scrutinized. There has been some increase noticed in the demand for money, but rates are the same as quoted from day to day during the week.

GOLD, GOVERNMENTS AND EXCHANGE.

Gold was dull and a shade easier in the early operations of Saturday, but later ruled strong and higher on the belief that something will be done by Congress to disturb the existing condition of affairs. Opening at 103, there was a decline to 102¾, followed by an advance to 103¼, at which most of the sales were made, then reacted to 103, and finally advanced and closed at 103¼, the highest price of the day.

Philadelphia Markets.

October 15, 1877.

GRAIN—In wheat there was less doing, but prices were steady. 1,200 bush of Delaware amber sold at $1.48@1.50; 600 bush No. 1 spring at $1.34; 1,500 bush western red $1.43@1.45; 2,000 bush western amber $1.46@1.48; No. 2 western red $1.44; Pennsylvania amber $1.47@1.50, and western white at $1.50@1.53, and Kentucky white at $1.55 ₩ bushel, and 3,000 bushels western red on private terms.

RYE—There was very little movement; small sales were reported at 68@70c ₩ bushel for Pennsylvania.

CORN was firmly held; 2,500 bushels Pennsylvania and southern yellow sold at 62c; 1,600 do western mixed at 61c; 3,000 do western yellow at 62c; sail mixed spot at 60½c, and sail mixed in elevator at 60½c ₩ bush, spot and October, and 15,000 bushels do on private terms.

OATS were active at the late decline; 2,100 bush of choice white sold at 33c; 1,000 do white at 36c; 4,000 do do at 35c; 5,000 do mixed at 32@33c, and 7,000 do mixed at 31½@32c ₩ bushel.

At the Commercial Exchange Open Board corn was quiet but firm at 60½c October, and 60½c November. Red winter wheat was firmer at $1.44 spot and October, and $1.45 November.

At the Maritime Exchange Open Board corn was unchanged. We quote October at 60½c and November at 60½c. Red winter wheat was firmer at $1.44 spot and October, and $1.45 November. Rye 71c for cargo lots.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is nominal. We quote at 8c@9c ₩ lb. Timothy is unchanged. Sales of 200 bushels at $1.45@1.50 per bush. Sales of Flaxseed sold at $1.41 ₩ bushel.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 17, 1877.

Our wide-awake merchants have laid in their fall stocks and active trade now awaits them.

GRAIN—The supply of wheat is still limited. Farmers are not disposed to sell, which causes the mills to have a very short supply. The predictions are that higher prices will be offered, and the crop being a short one holders are disposed to await future results.

CORN—The supply of old corn is quite equal to the demand at our quotations. New is coming to market at 40 cents the double bushel of ears.

OATS AND RYE are very tame and dull.

SEED—Cloverseed is dull. The bottom has almost fallen out of prices. Choice, clean seed is worth from $3.50@4.00 for 64 pounds.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 55
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	60
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50@8 00
Flour, wholesale	7.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries, dried, per pound seeded	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	28
Chickens, per pound	6
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	6
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	5
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40
Chestnuts, per bushel	200
Dried sweet corn per lb	8

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c.	110¾	110¾
" " " '65, J. and J	105¾	105¾
" " " '67, "	107¾	108
" " " '68, " "	109¼	109¼
" 10-40 coupon	108	109
" Pacific 6's, cy.	120¾	120¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	107¾	107¾
" " c. 1881	107¾	107¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	104¾	104¾
" " c. 1891	104¾	104¾
Gold	103¾	103¾
New 4's Reg. 1907	101¾	102
Pennsylvania	30¾	30¾
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	9	10
Lehigh Navigation	19	19¼
" Valley	39¾	40¾
United R. R. of J	118¾	119¾
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R.	9¾	10
Northern Central	16	17¾
Central Transportation	30¾	31
Nesquehoning	44	45
North Pennsylvania	37¾	38
C. & A. Mortgages 6's, '80	111	112